

# Daily Report

## East Asia

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26 August 1987

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## Japan

### **Nakasone Pledges More Aid to South Pacific** *OW250543 Tokyo KYODO in English 0401 GMT* 25 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 25 KYODO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone pledged to Western Samoan Prime Minister Va'ai Kolone on Tuesday that Japan will increase its contribution to the South Pacific region, a Foreign Ministry official said.

In a 25-minute meeting at the prime minister's official residence, Kolone, who is chairman of the South Pacific Forum, said Japan has a significant role to play in the development of the South Pacific region.

Nakasone said Japan wants to strengthen its ties with nations in the region in the political, economic, social and cultural fields and proposed a youth exchange program.

Kolone accepted the proposal and said he hoped the South Pacific nations could solve political problems with help from Japan, apparently referring to a controversial independence issue of the French territory of New Caledonia.

On Monday, Kolone told Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari that the South Pacific forum seeks a solution to the independence issue through talks with France, which plans to hold a referendum in New Caledonia on the issue next month. Native Kanaks oppose the referendum because they believe the large number of European immigrants may vote against independence.

Kuranari urged the forum to retain a moderate stance on the issue.

Kolone expressed thanks for a 2 million dollar contribution by Japan to the South Pacific made through the United Nations Development Program.

### **Finance Minister Determined To Stem Yen's Rise** *OW250759 Tokyo KYODO in English 0703 GMT* 25 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 25 KYODO — Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa expressed Tuesday Japan's renewed determination to intervene in the currency market to prevent the yen from appreciating further.

Miyazawa told a House of Councillors' Finance Committee session that Japan "should not leave as they are" recent erratic foreign exchange fluctuations and said the Bank of Japan is acting to deter the dollar's further slide against the yen.

Bank of Japan Deputy Governor Yasushi Mieno told the Diet session that the policy of major industrialized nations to jointly intervene to stabilize currency rates is still valid.

The policy was agreed upon by various finance ministers during meetings in February and April of this year.

Mieno also said Japan will call on other member nations of the Group of Seven (G-7) monetary powers to step into the market to defend the value of the dollar, depending on future developments on the foreign exchange market.

Mieno attributed the dollar's plunge since early last week to the announcement of an unexpectedly large U.S. trade deficit for June and a downward revision of the U.S. gross national product (GNP) for the second quarter of 1987.

He predicted the yen will not continue rising steadily since economic fundamentals of the two economies remain unchanged.

Mieno indicated the Japanese central bank has no intention at present of changing its monetary policy toward the tightening of full-scale credit controls.

He told the same committee meeting that the Japanese economy is not expected to change fundamentally as prices are generally stable, excluding some construction materials, and imports are certain to increase in the future, having a cooling effect on the price level.

Mieno said that although Japanese price levels are generally stable, he warned against the recent surge in the domestic money supply and rising wholesale prices, both of which are expected to affect consumer prices within the next several months.

Noting that the economy cannot be expected to see a sustained growth without stable prices, the top banker said more attention must be paid to precious metals, nonferrous metals and other international commodities as well as trends of construction materials as a result of the addition of public works projects in the fiscal 1987 supplementary budget.

### **Central Bank To Intervene in Foreign Exchange** *OW260811 Tokyo KYODO in English 0802 GMT* 26 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 26 KYODO — Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan [BOJ], said Wednesday the central bank will intervene flexibly in foreign exchange markets, if necessary, to avoid wild changes in the yen-dollar rate.

Sumita told a regular press conference that agreement among major industrialized nations to stabilize foreign exchange rates is still intact and the central bank maintains close contact with its counterparts on foreign exchange movements.

Sumita said the most recent appreciation of the yen against the dollar was apparently caused by speculative moves following the recent U.S. announcement on widening trade deficits in June.

Sumita said there is no change in the fundamentals of the U.S. and Japanese economies that necessitates a currency correction.

He said he hopes the yen would not climb further against the dollar.

Sumita said recent "nervous" movements in the yen-dollar rate should be checked as they give uncertainty toward the future of the Japanese economy.

"Stability in foreign exchange rates is vital for Japan to continue its efforts to steadily expand domestic demand and proceed with restructuring the economy to correct trade imbalances," Sumita said.

Sumita, however, refrained from comment on when and how the central bank is intervening to stabilize rates.

Touching on the recent high money supply level and a 0.9 percent monthly rise in July's wholesale price index, Sumita said they were indications of the central bank's easy monetary policy.

But Sumita said he believes there is no change in the basically stable undertone of consumer and wholesale prices.

He said the central bank will continue to watch any moves that would lead to inflation.

There is, however, concern about the sharp rise in July's wholesale prices and a jump in certain construction-related products reflecting active housing starts, the governor said.

The central bank will closely watch for an outbreak of "bottleneck" inflation — inflation caused by a product shortage — as stability in prices is undoubtedly the basis of current economic activity, he added.

The BOJ will not change its basic stance of easy credit, however, Sumita said.

**Tamura Says U.S. Demands Tighter Trade Law**  
*OW251255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT*  
25 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 25 KYODO — International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura said Tuesday the U.S. Government had requested Japan to revise its foreign exchange and foreign trade control law to tighten curbs on illegal high-tech exports to the communist bloc.

The revelation came when a socialist Diet member asked Tamura for details about the tightening of the law at a meeting of the Committee on Commerce and Industry of the House of Representatives.

Tamura said, "it is true that the U.S. Government urged Japan to strengthen controls on exports to communist countries, including (enacting of) a tighter foreign exchange and trade law."

He did not, however, reveal when the U.S. side had made the request or what contents it demanded.

The request followed an illegal diversion of sophisticated milling machines to the Soviet Union by Toshiba Machine Co., a subsidiary of Toshiba Corp. the equipment allegedly enabled the Soviets to make their submarines quieter and harder to trace, which the U.S. says has damaged western security.

Tamura emphasized that the proposed tighter law will prevent violations of rules of the Coordinating Committee [for Multilateral Export Controls] (COCOM), and lead to Japan's fulfillment of its role as a member country of the western bloc.

After the meeting, Tamura said the date of the U.S. request was long before Tamura reported to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in early July that the ministry had reviewed the existing foreign trade law.

He also stressed that Japan had undertaken the revision at its own discretion and not in response to the U.S. request.

**Iraq Urged Not To Attack Petrochemical Site**  
*OW251033 Tokyo KYODO in English 1025 GMT*  
25 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 25 KYODO — Japan expressed regret to Iraq Tuesday over reported recent Iraqi air attacks on a Japan-Iran petrochemical construction site in Bandar-e Khomeyni, southern Iran, and asked that such attacks not be repeated, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Takashi Onda, director general of the ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau, made the request to Iraqi Ambassador to Tokyo (Rashid M.S. al-Rifai) at the ministry.

Al-Rifai said he would convey the Japanese request to his home government. but the envoy said as long as the war with Iran continues, Iraq has the right to attack industrial and other sites in Iran whether or not they are under operation with the help of another country.

Iraqi authorities announced recently that they had attacked petrochemical construction sites in Bandar-e Khomeyni, although they did not specify whether the sites hit included the Japan-Iran petrochemical project.

Onda expressed regret over the attacks if the claims were true, the official said.

### South Korea

**KCNA Denounces U.S. Special Command in Gulf**  
*SK260505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT*  
26 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA) — The U.S. imperialists have set up a special command in the Gulf region, according to foreign press reports.



This is a danger signal indicating the intention of the U.S. imperialists to embark upon a full-scale armed intervention, having massed large aggression forces in the Gulf and escalated their dangerous military operations.

By installing the special command headed by Rear Admiral Dennis Brooks in the gulf, they seek to place their aggression forces massed there under a unified command and, relying on it, launch an allout armed intervention and war provocation in the region which they have long since planned.

In their feverish drive at war provocation and armed intervention in the gulf, the U.S. imperialists pursue the heinous aim to subjugate the people in the region advancing along a road of anti-imperialism and independence, establish domination on the gulf and Middle East, a military strategic vantage and major zone of resources, and control the rich oil resources there.

But, the U.S. imperialists should know that the "policy of strength" is not almighty.

The U.S. imperialists should withdraw their talons of aggression from the gulf, not forgetting the lessons of the past days when they drank bitter cups of defeat for their anachronistic "gunboat policy."

**Southern Student Gives Reasons for Defecting**  
*SK251104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 25 Aug 87*

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA) — Yi Chae-hwan, a South Korean student who came over to the North recently while studying in the United States, at a press conference with home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang today, said his coming over to the North was chosen by himself, dictated by his conscience and faith, not by economic difficulties or by political suppression.

He declared that no one had advised him to come to the North or ideologically influenced him to long for the North.

By his outlook on society and view of life formed through his experience and reading, he said, he became convinced that the only way he could live conscientiously was to come to the North.

Noting that the South Korean authorities describe his coming to the North as "kidnapping", he said this is a stopgap measure to keep its impact from the students and intellectuals of the South.

He stated: "I have come to the North voluntarily according to my faith, disillusioned with the society of the South and urged by longing for the North and reverence for respected President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il."

He said he was convinced of the justice of his coming to the North from the "social aspect" and from his own "faith." He said he believed his parents who have been

obsessed with anti-communism all their lives would understand his deed some time.

The father of Yi Chae-hwan has served many years at official posts and is now "Democratic Justice Party member of the National Assembly."

**Commentator on Worker's Death in South**  
*SK260350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 25 Aug 87*

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "There Is No Way for the Murderers To Escape Punishment"]

[Text] A new wave of outrage against the fascist clique is surging ahead in South Korea in the wake of the merciless killing of Yi Sok-kyu, a young worker at the Daewoo shipyard in Koje, who was killed by a tear gas canister fired by the puppet police. Mourning their sacrificed fellow worker, the workers at the Daewoo Shipyard are now turning out in mass rallies and street protests to express their overflowing outrage against and curses for the murderous fascist thugs.

Meanwhile, approximately 2,000 people, including dismissed workers and students, gathered at Yonsei University in Seoul and held a meeting of workers to call for the complete reinstatement of dismissed workers and to express their opposition to dismissal. Following this, those who participated in the meeting staged a demonstration to condemn and denounce the fascist murderers responsible for the merciless killing of the young worker.

Frightened by the surging protest of the workers and the people, the fascist clique is now clinging to the hackneyed trick of denial in a bid to placate their protest. On 24 August, the DJP coterie discussed taking measures to bring the situation under control by holding in succession such meetings as a meeting of a special committee on labor issues and the party's central executive meeting. In statements and official reports, the DJP coterie heaped such empty words as "regrettable" or "unfortunate" on the workers' protests and then babbled about the need to make public the truth of the incident. What is this but the act of a murderer who pretends to wail over the death he has caused.

As has already been made clear, the cause of death of the young man, Yi Sok-kyu, was a teargas canister fired by the police. According to reports carried by South Korean evening paper *Chungang Ilbo* on 24 August, an autopsy of the deceased young man Yi Sok-kyu resulted in finding four metal fragments in his chest.

When we recall that former Yonsei University student Yi Han-yol's death was caused by pieces of a teargas canister found in his brain, this becomes immutable evidence that the fascist clique has been using teargas grenades after so redesigning them as to make them destructive weapons that choke the people with poisonous gas and cause death and wounds in the human body with shapnel.

It is none other than the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring that has issued directives to suppress empty-handed workers who have risen in peaceful demonstrations to call for the right to exist and democratization by indiscriminately hurling such destructive shells at them. It is an insult to the deceased for those who are responsible for such murderers to say that it was regrettable or something else, not to mention that it is an intolerable mockery to the South Korean workers and people.

It is a shallow trick designed to keep the outrage of the workers and people from transforming into more fierce mass protests and to bring the crisis that faces its rule under control by managing to avoid the most urgent stage of the crisis that the puppets staged such a farce.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring also created the scene of shedding crocodile tears in this manner even when the student Pak Chong-chol was killed as a result of torture and worker Yi Tae-chun and student Yi Han-yol were killed by teargas canisters being shot at them. In reality, however, the ring not only blocked the memorial services for the victims even by mobilizing suppressive forces, but it became engrossed in covering up its crimes concerning the killings.

Without exception, the ring is now acting exactly as it did in the past. Even in its statements in which such words as "regrettable" or something were heard, the DJP coterie babbled about intervention by political groups or outside forces and then screamed against any attempt to use the labor unrest for political purposes. Meanwhile, a person holding the title of director general of the puppet headquarters of national police, openly threatened to use teargas against those who turn radical in future demonstrations.

Once again, the ring did not hesitate to subject the workers at the Daewoo shipyard, who staged demonstrations following their meeting to make public the truth of the death of Yi Sok-kyu, and other workers and students who participated in another meeting of workers held in Seoul to an attack by teargas grenades.

The nature of the fascist clique, which stakes its life on the destructive teargas grenades, has not changed a bit, nor is it likely to change.

As long as the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring stays comfortably in power, victims of suppression like Yi Sok-kyu will continue to be sacrificed and the right of the workers to exist and their democratic rights will never be guaranteed.

Although the ring is attempting to keep the outrage of the workers from exploding by such hackneyed tricks as offering gestures of appeasement while continuing suppression, they will never work to bring the situation under control.

The South Korean workers and people will unfailingly make the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, which is responsible for murder, suffer punishment hundreds and thousands of times worse.

**Daily on Right To Discuss Reunification**  
*SK260830 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2150 GMT 25 Aug 87

[*Nodong Sinmun* 26 August commentary: "An Outrageous Act That Runs Counter to the Aspirations for Reunification"]

[Text] Holding a meeting of a special committee recently, under the signboard of "peaceful reunification," the DJP picked quarrel with an opposition party figure over his reference to the question of reunification.

Those in the DJP threatened that the opposition figure's reference to reunification risks inviting misunderstanding and chaos as it is similar to the North's argument in view of the words and their linguistic sense, or that stating publicly something entirely different from their policy of national harmony and democratic reunification is a dangerous idea running the risk of splitting national opinion and of creating social chaos.

We cannot but pay attention to the fact that in his so-called summer press conference, traitor Chon Tu-hwan picked a quarrel with the opposition party in connection with its platform on reunification by calling it preposterous, and then called for reunification under the liberal democratic system; after this, the DJP coterie began attacking the opposition figure's remarks about reunification.

It is everyone's inviolable national right to discuss reunification. Further, it is natural for politicians and their groups to express their own individual opinions and formulate policies on reunification. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring tried to keep other political parties and politicians from arguing about the question of reunification, as if to say that only those in the DJP can discuss the question of reunification. This is a self-righteous and fascist way of thinking that has laid bare their mentality of thuggery and demonstrated that they have not given up their dictatorial disposition.

Not only is this a vicious challenge to the entire population's aspirations for reunification, but it is also an impolite, antipopular act running counter to the commitment to democratization.

Today, nothing is more pressing and vitally important to our people than peace and reunification. In fact, the question of national reunification is a matter of interest of national magnitude along with such issues as easing tension and achieving peace. The driving force behind reunification is the popular masses, and reunification is a project of national magnitude which is to be achieved only by the popular masses' devoted efforts.

Arguing that they will achieve reunification under the liberal democratic system while banning people from discussing it is nothing but the logic of confrontation and war and ultimately an expression of their intentions against reunification.

Although they are paying lip service to national harmony and democratic reunification, they are, in fact, not only against reunification, but also intend to keep the fascist colonial dictatorial system in South Korea and, going one step further, to extend it even to the northern half of the republic.

In a situation where two different ideologies and systems exist in the North and the South, achieving reunification by democratic and peaceful means requires that neither side abstain from making its own system absolute or putting its system above reunification.

To argue as the South Korean puppets do that anticommunism should be adopted as the liberal democratic system will inevitably result only in confrontational clashes, and war and in intensifying the division.

We have consistently maintained that the national reunification question be solved by way of founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] based on the three principles — independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity. This is the most practical and reasonable way to achieve national reunification that transcends thoughts, ideologies, and systems.

When the proposal for founding the DCRK is realized, we will be able to establish an independent, neutral, and peaceful unified state in our country, in which the national division has continued for over 40 years, and all the people in the country will be able to live harmoniously in the reunified fatherland.

Nevertheless, whenever they heard even a few words similar to our policy of reunification, the puppets became excited arguing that they reflect dangerous ideas and then laid bare their fascist nature for all to see. The North and the South are of the same race and people. For the same race and people to regard as a crime the use of words and linguistic sense that are similar to those of others in connection with reunification is nothing but an antireunification criminal act to repress the South Korean people's aspirations for reunification.

The puppets' anticommunist scheme of attempting to turn their society into one governed by fascism that ruins national harmony and runs counter to democratic development is a central expression of a crisis facing the colonial ruling system. It is also an expression of the last-ditch effort of those who face demise.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring can never dash the South Korean people's aspirations, no matter what it may do to that end. It is futile effort to deny the people the freedom to discuss the reunification question and drive them out on the road of reunifying the country by winning over communism and it will be denounced by people at home and abroad.

**So Yun-sok Attends Yi Chin-su's Funeral**  
*SK260453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT*  
26 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA) — The funeral of the late Yi Chin-su, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and minister of state security of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was held here.

Attending the funeral together with the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased were So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and other members of the funeral committee, functionaries of party and power bodies, state security and public security organs and central organs.

Last respects were paid to the deceased in the Patriotic Martyrs' Cemetery in the suburbs of Pyongyang.

A funeral address was made there by Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the political bureau of the WPK Central Committee.

Noting that the late Yi Chin-su was a faithful official who devoted his all to the party and the leader, to the country and the people till the last moments of his life from the days when he stood at the forward post of the class struggle, he said his exploits would remain long in the annals of the development of the chuche-based security service.

**South Korea**

**Daewoo Motor Resumes Operations 26 August**  
*SK260502 Seoul YONHAP in English 0451 GMT*  
26 Aug 87

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 26 (YONHAP) — Daewoo Motor Co. resumed normal operations Wednesday after a 15-day suspension due to labor disputes and shortages of parts and components.

At 8 a.m., about 4,000 workers reported to six factories in Bupyeong, 30 kilometers west of Seoul, to resume operations.

To guard against possible trespass by fired workers, security was tight, including a police company which stood by the factories.

At the other three Daewoo workshops located in Incheon, 40 kilometers west of Seoul, Pusan and Tongrae on the southeastern coast, about 3,000 workers also showed up for work, normalizing their operations.

Because of the suspended operations stemming from the shortage of parts and components caused by labor disputes at subcontractors, Daewoo Motor Co. is expected to sustain a loss of 25.5 billion won (about 31.5 million dollars one dollar is worth about 810 won), Daewoo officials said.



Meanwhile, labor and management representatives began negotiations on the renewal of collective agreements at 9 a.m.

#### **Workers Resume Strike**

*OW260851 Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT  
26 Aug 87*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 26 KYODO — Some 1,000 workers from the Daewoo Motor Co. of South Korea went on strike again late Wednesday afternoon at their Bupyeong plant in Incheon after it had resumed normal operations for the first time in 16 days.

The Daewoo workers went to work as usual in the morning but left the plant later in the afternoon in a demonstration to demand both a bonus increase and the rehiring of workers laid off in the aftermath of the recent month-long strikes, which posed serious threats to the nation's auto industry.

Two other major auto conglomerates in that country, Hyundai Motor Co. and Kia Industry Co., resumed normal working operations last Saturday and Monday, respectively, and Daewoo had just followed by restarting auto production at its plant in Seoul.

**Daewoo Shipyard Worker's Funeral Postponed**  
*SK260558 Seoul YONHAP in English 0532 GMT  
26 Aug 87*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 26 (YONHAP) — The funeral for a shipyard worker scheduled for Wednesday, has been postponed indefinitely, threatening to develop into a political issue.

Striking workers on the southern island of Jeju had planned to hold the funeral Wednesday for Yi Sok-kyu, 21, who died Saturday of injuries sustained from tear gas grenade fragments during a confrontation between workers and riot police.

However, funeral negotiations between Yi's family members and the funeral committee have bogged down over details for the funeral. The committee includes union leaders from the Daewoo Shipbuilding Company where Yi worked and leading dissident figures.

Bereaved family members demanded that Yi's funeral be held Wednesday and that his body be buried in his hometown of Namwon in North Cholla Province, 235 kilometers south of Seoul.

The funeral committee, however, insisted that the funeral be postponed until six demands, including dismissal of the home minister, are met by the government and the company.

The demands also include the immediate arrest of the police officer responsible for Yi's death and a public apology by the government over the incident.

Some restive workers, who sealed off the morgue containing Yi's body by welding the gate Tuesday, blocked a move by Yi's family to hold the funeral Wednesday morning.

Meanwhile, Kim U-chung, founder and chairman of the Daewoo group, told reporters early Wednesday morning that he had negotiated with union leaders but the talks had broken down.

In the meeting, Kim said, he accepted a 40,000 won (49 U.S. dollar) wage increase demanded by the union.

As a precondition for the wage increase, he proposed that rites for the deceased worker be held Wednesday and that the burial site be in Namwon as Yi's family members wish. But his proposals were rejected, Kim said.

Kim said that he will do all he can to settle labor disputes once Yi's funeral is held. Daewoo shipbuilding has been embroiled in severe labor strife since mid-August when workers staged a sit-in to press for higher wage and better working conditions.

A wave of labor disputes, spreading from giant businesses to smaller firms, began in early July when President Chun Tu-hwan accepted a package of democratic reforms proposed by ruling party President No Tae-u.

As of Tuesday, the number of work places engulfed in labor unrest this year reached 2,064, compared with 276 in 1986. Of the total, disputes broke out in 1,940 work places after No announced the democratic reform package on June 29, according to the Labor Ministry.

The ministry said 116 fresh strikes broke out on Tuesday alone while 79 disputes were settled, a total of 619 labor disputes are currently in progress, it added.

In Seoul, ground employees at Gimpo International Airport returned to work Tuesday after a four-day walk-out, while taxi drivers decided to hold a general strike beginning Sept. 1 unless a monthly pay system is implemented by the end of this month.

Nationwide labor disputes between July 25 and Aug. 24 resulted in 532.1 billion won (about 657 million U.S. dollars) in lost production and 255 million dollars in export reductions, according to a government tally.

#### **Premier Kim Apologizes**

*OW260429 Tokyo KYODO in English 0309 GMT  
26 Aug 87*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 26 KYODO — Prime Minister Kim Chong-yul issued a statement Wednesday and apologized for the death of a young worker after a clash with riot police in southern South Korea last Saturday.

Kim however, said "external forces" are trying to politically use the death of Yi Sok-kyu, a 22-year-old worker at Daewoo Shipbuilding and Machinery Ltd. on the island of Jeju.

"These moves not only make an amicable solution to the labor dispute difficult but also causes unrest among the people and many other problems. They should never be allowed," the prime minister said.

Yi and about 20 other workers at the shipyard which has been crippled by a strike for more than a week suffered injuries in clashes with 3,000 riot police. Yi later died at a hospital.

Kim said the government will issue its statement concerning rampant labor disputes wracking the nation within the next few days.

Meanwhile, Kim U-chung, chairman of the shipbuilding firm, told reporters at Kojé secret labor-management talks to end the dispute have ended in deadlock.

He said further talks might be difficult but said he wants to resume talks after Yi's funeral.

A spokesman for the union denied it has had direct secret talks with the chairman, saying he has never responded to a union call for negotiations.

He said the union will never conduct Yi's funeral unless its demand for the resignation of Home Affairs Minister Chong Kwan-yong is met.

About 1,000 workers Wednesday morning gathered in front of the hospital where Yi died and reacted bitterly when the news of Kim's news conference reached them.

#### Dailies View Worker's Death

SK260031[Editorial Report] Seoul newspapers on 22 and 23 August carry editorials on the death of Yi Sok-kyu, a Daewoo Shipyard worker, during a 22 August demonstration.

*Tong-a Ilbo* in Korean, on page 2 of its 24 August edition, carries an 800-word editorial entitled: "The Case of Daewoo Shipyard — Problems Must Be Resolved Internally and Moderately."

Referring to Yi Sok-kyu's death, the editorial states that the Daewoo Shipyard dispute shows "how difficult it is to resolve the labor dispute of an enterprise that is in the red; why the representative capacity of a labor union is important; and how difficult it is to reach an agreement with a multitude of people when they do not believe in the representatives whom they themselves have chosen and when they reject their representatives' negotiations."

The paper notes that it must "ponder why an enterprise decides to suspend business under discreet calculations and why cannot violence be avoided."

Saying that an enterprise is where the employees and the employer work together and that, therefore, the workers must not seek to destroy their own enterprise in an effort to resolve labor disputes, the editorial says that if they forget the importance of their own work place, it will "unavoidably invite the intervention of public power, result in unnecessary sacrifice, and, only lead to a situation in which neither will benefit from and in which outsiders, not 'we,' will make decisions."

After saying that the current democratic process is up to "us", the editorial concludes: "We must know that if, in the field of politics, economy, labor, or art, one responds to reaction with reaction, it will only lead to destruction."

*Chungang Ilbo* in Korean, on page 2 of its 24 August edition, carries an 800-word editorial entitled "Teargas Disasters — The Problem of Firing Teargas Canisters at Random and Demonstrations Outside Work Places."

Referring to his death presumably because of shrapnel from a teargas canister, the editorial says that teargas canisters must be used to "disperse demonstrators, not to kill or injure them" and that following the safety regulations that involve the use of teargas canisters "cannot be emphasized too much."

After deploring the workers' blocking of streets and the destruction of public and private buildings, the editorial says that "labor disputes must be resolved in work places by the workers and the employers."

The editorial concludes, saying: "Mutual understanding and concessions are the only means to resolving a labor dispute."

*Kyonghyang Sinmun* in Korean, on page 2 of its 24 August edition, carries an 800-word editorial entitled: "Victim From a Labor Dispute."

After describing in detail the Daewoo Shipyard dispute and the death of Yi Sok-kyu, the editorial expresses concern over the possible aftermath that this incident may bring about and urges the police to conduct a "strict investigation" and immediately resolve the incident.

In conclusion, the editorial urges the workers "to make the people feel at rest and to use this incident as an opportunity to promote a sense of trust and responsibility for the labor movement" by patiently resolving this crisis.

*Hanguk Ilbo* in Korean, on page 2 of its 25 August edition, carries a 700-word editorial entitled: The First Victim From the Labor Disputes — Let Us Make Sure, by Regaining Our Reason, That Such an Incident Will Not Occur Again."

After describing the incident, the editorial calls for "promoting an atmosphere for negotiations," putting aside faults and demands. The editorial also urges workers to "act in an orderly manner" when they enter strikes, without destroying facilities, and urges enterprises not to "indiscreetly decide to suspend business indefinitely."

In conclusion, the editorial urges enterprises to "sincerely resolve disputes" and urges the government to "play the role of arbitrator" by becoming involved in the disputes.



**Labor Dispute Might Cause Cancellations**  
*SK260123 Seoul YONHAP in English 0117 GMT*  
26 Aug 87

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 26 (YONHAP) — Long simmering labor disputes at the Daewoo Shipbuilding Heavy Machinery Co. might cause foreign ship buyers to cancel their orders, business sources here said Wednesday.

Since workers at the company went on strike on Aug. 8 demanding a wage increase and payment of family and long-service allowances, several rounds of negotiations between management and labor have taken place.

Daewoo has backlog of orders of more than 30 ships with a combined tonnage of 1.4 million tons, while construction of some ships has not yet begun, the sources said.

If Daewoo does not fulfill its contractual obligations with foreign ship purchasers because of the labor disputes, the buyers may make claims for breach of contract against the company or even cancel their orders, according to the sources.

Shipbuilding industry sources said that Japanese shipbuilding companies will likely make the most of the labor disputes affecting Daewoo, urging the foreign buyers to cancel their contracts with the Korean company.

Japanese shipyards, in competition with Korean shipbuilders for foreign ship orders, are known to offer lower prices than their Korean competitors, according to the sources.

Japan received fewer foreign ship orders than Korean shipbuilders last year, because of the appreciation of the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar which considerably weakened the price competitiveness of Japan's shipbuilding industry, the sources said.

**Owners Asked To Hold Worker Dialogues**  
*SK260101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
26 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] Ruling and opposition lawmakers urge business owners to hold negotiations with workers at the sites of strikes reasonable and accept their demands to settle the current labor disputes [sentenced as published].

In the National Assembly Health-Social Affairs Committee's labor subcommittee session yesterday, they also called on the government to seek punishment against corporate managers who have imposed excessive workloads in violation of labor laws.

The subcommittee was convened to deal with the death of a Daewoo worker during a clash between picketers and police Saturday.

Some legislators accused Kim Wu-chung, chairman of the Daewoo business group, of neglecting direct contacts with protesting employees, refusing to visit the shipyard on Koje Island.

His "passive" attitude towards the two-week-long demonstration has further aroused discontent among protesters, they argued.

Rep. Kwon Chung-tong of the ruling Democratic Justice Party said, "The strike at the Daewoo shipyard in part has stemmed from the workers' dissatisfaction with the chairman (Kim Wu-chung)."

"He deserves censure for having remained in Seoul, not being present at the negotiating table," said the union leader-turned lawmaker, urging the government to indict such businessmen who are turning their backs on strikers.

Kim Wan-tae of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party also pushed Labor Minister Yi Hon-ki to sue Kim Wu-chung for what he described as poor working conditions and low pay for his employees.

He claimed that the Daewoo chairman should make an open apology for his "wrongdoings" as head of a leading conglomerate.

"All business leaders but Kim have turned up at the sites of strikes by their employees to solve the serious social problem. I suspect that Daewoo is again expecting the authorities to save it as they have repeatedly done," he said.

Kim Han-su of the RDP maintained that the labor minister and vice minister should play an intermediary role as in the Hyundai case.

"The government should urge the Daewoo founder to settle the strikes by himself to prevent tragic incidents," he said, adding that Kim must be expelled from the business arena.

Minister Yi vowed to "positively" call on business owners to have direct negotiations with their protesting employees for "substantial" settlements.

The two-hour subcommittee session presided over by DJP side vice chairman Rep Kim Chung-wi, was attended by nine lawmakers.

**Dissidents Seek To Combine Labor, Students**  
*SK260043 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
26 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] Dissident groups are attempting to use the death of a Daewoo worker to gain footholds into labor movement in order to step up their political offensive against the government.

Seizing the case as an opportunity for "direct" involvement in the labor situation, the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution [NCDC] and other dissident organizations reportedly seek to link labor and student forces.

Some 300 dissidents including Rev Mun Ik-hwan, showed up at Okpo where 21-year-old Daewoo worker Yi Sok-kyu died from wounds caused by police-fired

tear-gas bomb, in an apparent move to turn Yi's funeral to their advantage.

They decided to hold a "democratic national funeral" for Yi, honoring him as "great democratic worker" and called on all workers to stop working while the funeral proceeds.

Dissident organizations and students reportedly intend to hold rallies across the country timed with the funeral and to use the event to form a link between students and workers for their political offensive.

Mrs Yi So-son, 58, mother of Chon Tae-il, was picked as chairwoman of Yi's funeral committee and Rev. Mun Ik-hwan is set to give a mourning address for Yi. Chon Tae-il is a well-known labor activist who killed himself by self-immolation.

In a sudden manner Monday night, the funeral committee composed of representatives of workers and dissident figures announced their intention to postpone the funeral for indefinite period until their six-point demand is completely accepted.

In a press conference, Yang Tong-sang, representative of Daewoo workers, announced the decision which was made unilaterally without the consent from Yi's family members who want to hold the funeral today.

Before that Yi's family members and Daewoo labor leaders agreed to bury him at Namwon, Cholla-pukto, today, fifth day since his death.

The labor leaders backed off its original plan to bury him in a garden on the premises of the shipbuilding yard.

Meanwhile, the NCDC reportedly pressed hard that Yi's body should be buried in the cemetery near Seoul where the body of Chon Tae-il is buried.

The dissident figures reportedly persuaded Daewoo workers to demand the acceptance of the six-point demand prior to the holding of the funeral ceremony, breaking up the agreement reached between Yi's family members and Daewoo union leaders.

Daewoo workers demanded the arrest of responsible policemen, dismissal of home minister and other related government officials, payment of due compensation for Yi's death and other injured workers and settlement of labor disputes at the shipbuilding firm.

**Kim Tae-chung Denies Violence Acceptable**  
SK260201 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
26 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung said yesterday an absolute majority of the people do not support the violent cause advocated by some radical workers.

"Despite the current throes triggered by labor disputes, we are capable of achieving democracy when workers, students and middle-class people cooperate for sound labor activities," Kim said.

Kim, advisor to the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party, made the remarks when he was visited by Bruno Heck, visiting chairman of the West German Konrad Adenauer Foundation.

He said that the ongoing labor disputes are caused by the prolonged suppression by the government of sound trade union activities.

It is justifiable for workers to demand the dissolution of government-controlled labor unions and the guaranteeing of appropriate wages, he said.

Kim also said the ruling party has failed to lift various forms of restrictions since the June 29 statement by No Tae-u, adding that it should offer opportunities for progressive forces excluding Communists to participate in politics.

Later in the day, Heck also visited RDP president Kim Yong-sam for talks on the domestic political situation as well as labor and campus issues.

Heck arrived in Seoul Monday for a four-day visit, he will also meet with lawmakers from the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

**No-Kim Talks Set; Bill Ready for Submission**  
SK260133 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
26 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] A constitutional reform bill is expected to be submitted to the National Assembly jointly by the ruling and opposition parties by mid-September.

A ranking ruling party official yesterday said his party expects to complete constitutional negotiations with the opposition before the month is out.

"The reform draft produced by the talks is to be referred to the special constitution revision committee on Sept. 1 for codification," said Rep. Yi Tae-sun, floor leader of the Democratic Justice Party.

The codification will take about 10 days, Yi added.

He also said talks between DJP president No Tae-su and opposition leader Kim Yong-sam will be held Monday as proposed.

"I hope that the No-Kim talks will concentrate on the issue of setting the timetable for the presidential and national Assembly election, said Yi.

Other party officials predicted, however, that the two party presidents will have to take up differences not resolved by bipartisan constitutional negotiators by that time.

Bipartisan constitutional negotiators have conducted 12 rounds of discussion so far, but still remain divided on such issues as the voting age, the tenure of the president and mentioning the political neutrality of the military in the preamble.

Yi said secretaries-general of both parties will contact each other to set the time, place and agenda for talks between No and Kim.

The DJP floor leader said his party is not considering convening an extraordinary session of the Assembly to handle the constitutional reform bill.

"The amendment bill will be handled in the regular Assembly session (which starts on Sept. 20)," he said.

Yi said, however, that the Assembly's Health-social Affairs and Education-information committees will continue to deal with such pending issues as labor unrest and revision of press laws.

"Whether or not to open the Home Affairs Committee will be decided after watching the outcome of the police investigation (into the death of a Daewoo shipyard worker)," he added.

**Leaders Agree To Speed Revision Schedule**  
*SK260019 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
26 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung agreed yesterday to speed up the political schedule as labor unrest persisted, thus threatening the orderly activities of political institutions.

The two opposition leaders reached the conclusion Monday that the rival parties must produce a unified constitutional amendment bill by the end of this month.

The major opposition Reunification Democratic Party headed by the two Kims, decided to draft revisions to the four major election-related laws within this week.

The four laws are the Presidential Election Law, the National Assembly Law, the Central Election Management Committee Law and the National Referendum Law.

Kim Tae-chung expressed deep concern over the possibility of students seeking alliance with workers to call for an "emancipation of labor" in the upcoming months.

RDP president Kim Yong-sam said the main opposition party must speed up the political timetable in order to give confidence to the people who are eager to see the realization of democratization through an early election.

The two Kims urged the party's policy-makers to draw up a set of policy alternatives to prepare for becoming the governing party.

They said that they are in full accord on the need to hold an early election through smooth implementation of the political schedule.

Kim Yong-sam said at the morning meeting of the Executive Council, the party's top policy-making body, "We should speed up the political schedule in order not to give any excuse to those who are against democratization."

**RDP To Draft Election Revisions 'This Week'**  
*SK260151 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
26 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] The main opposition Reunification Democratic Party yesterday decided to complete amendment drafts to election-related laws by the end of this week.

They are the Presidential Election Law, National Assembly Election Law, the National Referendum Law and the Central Election Management Committee Law.

RDP leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung Monday agreed to complete interparty negotiations on constitutional revision by the end of this month.

Spokesman Kim Tae-yong said that party secretary general Kim Yong-pae will formally propose a meeting of the leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the RDP to narrow interparty disagreements over constitutional reform.

The meeting is expected early next week, probably Monday.

Prior to the meeting, the two Kims plan to meet representatives of various dissident groups to discuss constitutional revision.

RDP delegates to the eight-member bipartisan committee on constitutional revision will also attend the party leaders meeting, party sources said.

**Correction to DJP, RDP React to Chon Speech**

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "DJP, RDP React," published in the 25 August East Asia Daily Report, page 16, paragraph five, only sentence:

... the release of all political prisoners and restoration of their civil rights. (providing dropped passage)



## Cambodia

**Koy Buntha Greets SRV Defense Minister**  
*BK240320 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 19 Aug 87*

[Message from Defense Minister Koy Buntha to SRV Defense Minister Le Duc Anh; date not given]

[Text] Dear comrade minister: On the 42d anniversary of the August Revolution and SRV National Day, on behalf of cadres and combatants of the entire KPRAF and in my own name, I would like to express most sincere and warmest congratulations and best wishes to the comrade minister and cadres and combatants of the fraternal VPA.

During the past 42 years, under the clearheaded and correct leadership of the CPV, the heroic Vietnamese people and Army have completely defeated every act of aggression and perfidious maneuver of French colonialists, Japanese fascists, U.S. imperialists, and Chinese hegemonist-expansionists [passage indistinct] relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our two armies last and be strengthened.

I would like to wish you, and through you, cadres and combatants [words indistinct] good health, energy, and success in every task assigned by the people.

Please accept my esteem regards.

**VODK Criticizes Hun Sen Call for Food Aid**  
*BK250731 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic  
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Aug 87*

["News commentary": "What Is the Main Cause of the Famine Affecting the Cambodian People?"]

[Text] Recently, under the order of his Vietnamese bosses, the Vietnamese puppet in Phnom Penh, Hun Sen, called for additional international relief allegedly because of food shortages resulting from drought.

Since the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia at the end of 1978, the Cambodian people have experienced famine every year to the point that many of them have died from hunger. However, the cause of the famine is not the annual drought; it stems from the Vietnamese policy of creating famine to starve our people to death. The Vietnamese enemy has looted, plundered, and destroyed our people's property, rice, food, seed, and production tools to deprive and deny our people of the possibilities or means to engage in production for their own sustenance. The Vietnamese enemy has also mobilized tens of thousands of our people to fell trees in the border areas of Western Cambodia, preventing them from planting food crops. As for those who remain in the villages, they are prohibited by the Vietnamese enemy from leaving the villages and from working or engaging in production. The little rice that our people manage to grow is always harvested and taken away by Vietnamese soldiers by force. For these reasons, our people suffer from hunger and starvation every year.

As for the international humanitarian aid given by the world community to the hungry Cambodian people over the past nearly 9 years, it never reaches the Cambodian people. The Vietnamese enemy loots all of this humanitarian aid and uses part of it to feed his aggressor troops in Cambodia while sending the remainder back to Vietnam. This explains why the Cambodian people continue to be hungry and starved.

Therefore, now again when the Vietnamese enemy has ordered his puppets to appeal for more international aid it is not to help the Cambodian people but for him to loot and use to feed his starving aggressor troops.

The most effective way to save the Cambodian people from hunger and famine is for the international community to bring greater pressure to bear on Vietnam to force it to accept the CGDK's eight-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian conflict and to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia according to the relevant UN resolutions. Only in this way can the Cambodian people enjoy the right to cultivate fields and grow crops for their own sustenance as in the past.

**Review of DK Forces Rainy Season Activities**  
*BK250630 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic  
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Aug 87*

[Station commentary: "In the Past Almost 4 Months of this Ninth Rainy Season, Our DK National Army on Every Battlefield Has Been Actively Attacking the Vietnamese Enemy In Accordance with Its Direction and Plan and Achieving Satisfactory Results"]

[Text] It is almost 4 months into the ninth rainy season which will end in another month. During the past 4 months our DK National Army has been actively conducting military activities throughout the country in accordance with its direction and plan. In particular, our National Army has implemented a policy of attacking and dismantling Vietnamese village and commune administrative authorities and has scored satisfactory results.

In May, June, and July we repeatedly attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in 2,599 villages and 169 communes and in a number of townships and district seats. This has further shaken the Vietnamese aggressor authorities in Cambodia and further expanded and strengthened our liberated zones and guerrilla bases.

The first group of battlefields around the Tonle Sap Lake remains a hot point. Vietnamese administrative networks in this region have been repeatedly attacked and dismantled by our forces, particularly in the area around the provincial seats of Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, and Battambang on which we have been keeping pressure since the ninth dry season and which is still under constant attacks by our forces in this rainy season. This has caused constant panic among the Vietnamese aggressor forces in these areas. Many Vietnamese soldiers have

deserted, sometimes in dozens and even hundreds. Large and small positions of the Vietnamese, weapons depots, food stocks, warehouses, and all kinds of land, water, and rail transport have been successively attacked by our forces further depriving Vietnamese forces stationed in this area and along the Cambodian-Thai border of ammunition and food supplies.

In the area around Phnom Penh, north, northwest, southwest, south, and east of the city, our National Army has cooperated with compatriot Cambodian soldiers and people in actively attacking the Vietnamese enemy. We have successively attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks and attacked large and small Vietnamese positions, thus expanding and strengthening our liberated zones and bases. Our 3-element forces have been further consolidated.

In Phnom Penh itself, due to our good cooperation with Cambodian people, soldiers, and officials forced to serve the Vietnamese in the capital, we have carried out frequent activities against the Vietnamese aggressors, more often than in the previous rainy season. Panic, confusion, and insecurity constantly reign in Phnom Penh city.

On the third group of battlefields, our National Army continue to cooperate with the 3-element forces to constantly attack the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, particularly in the provinces of Kampot, Kompong Speu, Takeo, and Kompong Cham. We have attacked deeper into these areas. We attacked the Vietnamese enemy in Kaoh Thom District along the Basak River adjoining the Vietnamese border; in Leuk Dek District; the lower Mekong River; in Romeas Hek District, Svay Rieng Province; and in Memot and Tbong Khmum Districts in Kompong Cham Province east of the Mekong River. In these attacks, we liberated villages and communes, compatriot Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, village and commune officials forced to serve the Vietnamese, and many of our people and youths, thus providing them some support and making them cooperate more vigorously with our National Army.

On the second group of battlefields along the border, our National Army has further improved the implementation of our new seven-point fighting method. We have mobilized and educated hundreds of compatriot Cambodian soldiers who were sent to the border. These compatriots joined us sometimes in units with officers and subordinates along with their weapons provided by the Vietnamese; many hundreds more fled home. Furthermore, we have successively attacked and destroyed Vietnamese fighting forces and large and small positions. On the Peam Ta, Pailin, and Samlot battlefields in particular, we attacked, destroyed, and liberated many strategic positions of the Vietnamese enemy, thus further thwarting their plan to seal off the border. As for us, we have completely maintained our transport lines and further expanded and strengthened them.

In sum, in this rainy season, our National Army has cooperated with the 3-element forces to continue attacking the Vietnamese enemy actively on the three groups of battlefields, liberating villages and communes and further strengthening and expanding liberated zones and our forces. As for the Vietnamese, they still remain in the same situation in which they have lost the initiative and are at a complete impasse. As for the Vietnamese activities to try to oppose us, they were routed every time by our forces. The fighting quality and morale of the Vietnamese aggressor soldiers have further deteriorated. Defections, disputes and quarrels, and abandoning positions, weapons, and battlefields are on the rise on every battlefield. All this shows that Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia are in very bad shape and on the way to the final defeat.

Our National Army and people will continue to unite and fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until the Hanoi Vietnamese accept the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal to resolve the Cambodian problem politically by unconditionally pulling out all their aggressor forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny in accordance with UN resolutions.

#### **VONADK Says Train Ambushed**

*BK250107 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Aug 87*

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Kompong Som battlefield: On 15 August, a Vietnamese freight train leaving Kompong Som for Phnom Penh was ambushed by our National Army east of Kaoh Toch. Nine Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the train were killed and another seven were wounded. We destroyed a locomotive and seven fully-loaded wagons; nine assorted weapons, including a 12.8-mm gun, an M-30, a B-40, an M-79, and five AK's; and some war materiel. [passage omitted]

#### **Indonesia**

#### **Papers on Cambodia Policy, 'Cocktail Party'**

*BK211045 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 21 Aug 87*

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] *Kompas* commented on Vietnam's rejection of the so-called cocktail party proposal last Wednesday [19 August]. The proposal is considered to be a starting point for dialogues between Vietnam and Cambodian groups in an effort to solve the Cambodian problem. Earlier, the Hanoi government endorsed the cocktail party initiated by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. According to this daily, the cocktail party is an informal meeting based on equality without preconditions and political attributes. Vietnam's rejection of the cocktail party because of Khmer Rouge participation is actually in line with the stand of the Khmer Rouge, which has also rejected the informal meeting in Jakarta. [passage omitted]



Another Jakarta daily, *Berita Yudha*, also comments on Vietnam's rejection of the cocktail party proposal. This daily believes that Vietnam has made us lose hope in the efforts to solve the Cambodian problem. However, it does not mean that we have reached a deadlock. There is still hope and there are still ways to solve the problem. We are given to understand that Vietnam's endorsement of Indonesia's initiative to hold a cocktail party is an indication that a meeting among rival factions in Cambodia is still possible. Besides, as stated by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Southeast Asian problems should be solved by Southeast Asian nations themselves.

**JAKARTA POST Editorial**

BK260555 Jakarta *THE JAKARTA POST* in English  
19 Aug 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Warning Signal for RI"]

[Text] The press reports emanating from Bangkok indicated that some ASEAN members, particularly Thailand, during the one-day meeting of its foreign ministers last Sunday were apparently quite dissatisfied with the results of Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja's meeting with his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach, in Ho Chi Minh City last month.

Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, acting as ASEAN's interlocutor, after hours of intensive talks has persuaded the Vietnamese to accept his idea of convening an informal meeting with no binding agenda beforehand between the four warring parties of the Kampuchean conflict. To be precise, between the Vietnamese-supported Heng Samrin regime, based in Phnom Penh, and the ASEAN-backed Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

As the informal talks developed into a more substantive stage, Vietnam and other interested countries would be included culminating in an international conference with permanent members of the U.N. Security Council present, acting as joint guarantors of whatever agreement would be produced by the complicated negotiating process.

But the ignition point, in Mokhtar's view, should be his so-called cocktail party, e.g. the informal meeting of the four warring Kampuchean parties.

Some ASEAN members, Thailand in particular, or some quarters within the Bangkok government, "seemed to feel" — to borrow a phrase from a Bangkok press report — the Indonesian foreign minister had fallen into a Vietnamese trap. Because the convening of this informal meeting between the Kampuchean warring parties, they said, could be construed as a de facto recognition of the Heng Samrin regime.

The Bangkok meeting last Sunday came up with a revised formula of Mokhtar's cocktail party by insisting that Vietnam should take part right from the beginning since Vietnam was the aggressor that launched a massive military operation into Kampuchea in December 1978.

Or, as Singapore's Suppiah Dhanabalan put it: "There is no question of the Cambodians meeting first and agreeing and then the Vietnamese talking with them...but we made it very clear that the Cambodians will meet first, followed immediately by a meeting with the Vietnamese."

Although the concern over an open-ended informal meeting between the Kampuchean is understandable and the insistence on including the Vietnamese right from the beginning of the negotiating process is logical, personally the Bangkok talks last Sunday had some ironic overtones for Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

After all, he was the one, as chairman of ASEAN's standing committee, who expeditiously convened an emergency meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in January 1979 to forge a common stand facing Vietnam's military intervention into Kampuchea. To dramatize ASEAN's solidarity with its member closest to the scene, Mokhtar then decided to choose Bangkok as the venue for the meeting.

To entertain the suspicion of Mokhtar falling into a Vietnamese trap or selling out the interests of ASEAN's front line state, Thailand, is simply inaccurate and grossly unfair.

The Bangkok talks, it seems to us, is a warning signal for Indonesia that it is high time to spell out clearly to our ASEAN partners, as the largest archipelagic state in Southeast Asia with a growing national interest to protect, we simply cannot afford the endless prolonging of the Kampuchean conflict.

It is not that we envy Thailand that has apparently managed to turn its role as a front-line state in the Kampuchean conflict into a profitable business.

But Thailand's willingness to accommodate the increasing role of China, which shows no urgency in seeking a Kampuchean solution, in mainland Southeast Asia, thereby stimulating the increased presence of other extraregional powers, is simply worrisome for Indonesia.

If Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja's initiatives to expedite a realistic solution, acceptable to all parties concerned, are constantly hampered by some ASEAN members who put their narrow national interests in the forefront to the point of becoming detrimental to Indonesia's national interests, then Jakarta should present its clear stand in the coming ASEAN summit in Manila this December.

**MERDEKA Editorial**

BK260950 Jakarta *MERDEKA* in Indonesian  
20 Aug 87 p 5

[Editorial: "The Bangkok Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers was held in Bangkok a few days ago. The main item on the agenda was to discuss an informal meeting, or cocktail party, designed to settle the Cambodian issue.

We have the impression that the ASEAN foreign ministers agreed in principle that Indonesia play the role of a mediator in the informal meeting. This means that ASEAN has confirmed a press release issued by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on an informal meeting among all elements involved in the Cambodian conflict. We even regard this as a positive sign and hope that developments will motivate this initiative to yield positive results.

However, the daily *Jakarta Post*, in its editorial yesterday, disclosed something behind the Bangkok meeting about which the public has little awareness. Thailand and Singapore have given certain overtones to this issue. Bangkok thinks that Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has "fallen into Vietnam's trap." From the very beginning, Thailand has wanted Vietnam to participate in the "cocktail party" meeting. Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan questioned the need for the Cambodian elements involved to hold the informal meeting before they meet Vietnam shortly afterward.

We are optimistic that the cocktail party proposal should work because this idea originated with Sihanouk and was continued by Indonesia before Vietnam accepted it a year later. We regard the press release issued by Foreign Ministers Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and [Nguyen Co] Thach in Ho Chi Minh City last month as the first confirmation that the informal meeting proposal will become a reality. Indonesia is likely to host the meeting.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar's remarks upon his return from Bangkok confirmed the opinion that the cocktail party proposal had been accepted by ASEAN. This shows that "the ASEAN spirit" has developed to face the newest process of the Cambodian issue. However, the editorial of that newspaper [*The Jakarta Post*] showed that the path toward the cocktail party meeting is not all that smooth. This does not come from Indonesia, Vietnam, or the Sihanouk-led Cambodian coalition, but from Thailand. The editorial indicates that Thailand wants itself, as a frontline state, and probably the PRC to be included in the informal talks.

Indonesia cannot easily come under Vietnamese influence, and Thailand's reasoning is nothing but a means to complicate ASEAN opinion. If this was what Thailand intended, ASEAN would be a fragile organization. Not only is this back-door attitude inappropriate, but it will also damage efforts to build a consensus in ASEAN.

Because of this fact, it has become indispensable for Indonesia to ask for Thailand's understanding not to hamper but instead to contribute to the informal talks process. If this can be done and the settlement of the Cambodian issue is encouraged, it will be very advantageous and have far-reaching significance for all nations in this region.

All must remove every obstacle hampering peace and stability in Southeast Asia and not allow the sorrow and sufferings of the Cambodian people to be used as a matter for self-benefit and satisfaction.

**Australian Official Cancels Jakarta Visit**  
*BK211451 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian*  
1200 GMT 21 Aug 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has made it clear that the Indonesian Government never refused Australian Governor General Ninian Stephen's request to visit Jakarta next month. Mokhtar added that reports of a refusal by the Indonesian Government were sheer speculation on the part of the Australian press.

Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta today, Mokhtar said he had received a letter from the Australian Embassy in Jakarta informing him that Ninian Stephen had called off the visit because of his tight schedule of domestic duties.

**Minister on Need To Pass Copyright Law**  
*BK250101 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian*  
2300 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] Justice Minister Ismail Saleh believes that a copyright bill is indispensable in view of the increasing piracy of cassettes and books. The justice minister said this to newsmen after attending a meeting of the Special Committee on the Copyright Draft Bill at the House of Representatives building in Jakarta yesterday [24 August]. The authorities have seized almost half a million pirated cassettes since 1986. According to the justice minister, the increase in pirated cassettes and books in recent years cannot be tolerated and should be dealt with immediately. This has made it necessary for us to pass a copyright bill, which is now being drafted by the House of Representatives and the government.

**Laos**

**Soviet Reporters Interview Phoumi Vongvichit**  
*BK231625 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0530 GMT 23 Aug 87

[Interview of Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, acting president of the LPDR, chairman of the central-level preparatory committee for celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, granted to (Boris Suliyeu) of TASS and (Aleksandr Kazim) of Soviet television on 11 August 1987; place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] What preparations have been made in the LPDR to celebrate the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution?

[Phoumi Vongvichit] The entire Lao people under the leadership of the LPRP regard the Great October Revolution staged by the Soviet people — under the leadership of the CPSU headed by Lenin — as an important event, because this Great October Revolution opened a new era, an era of peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress for the people of the world. The

Great October Revolution has created conditions for several countries to liberate themselves from foreign colonialization and to become independent. Some of these countries have advanced toward socialism, and many others have joined the Nonaligned Movement. The peoples in these countries are building their countries into prosperous ones. The peoples in these countries are increasing coordination with the peoples of the five continents to oppose war and to struggle resolutely for peace.

Thanks to the Great October Revolution in Russia, the Lao people were able to rise up and stage the revolution to restore national independence and are now advancing their country along the socialist path charted by the LPRP. That is why we maintain that the Great October Revolution was a great victory not only for the Soviet people but also for all progressive peoples throughout the world. Since the day we began the revolution to liberate our country, the Lao people — led by the Indochinese Communist Party in the past and the LPRP at present — have celebrated the anniversary of the Great October Revolution every year and have studied the invaluable lessons of the Soviet people to be applied to the socialist revolution in Laos. We regard this year's celebration of the Great October Revolution as an exceptionally significant event because it marks the 70th anniversary of the (brilliant) victory of the Soviet people, which has created an excellent model for the Lao people and all progressive people throughout the world in building and consolidating the socialist system in their respective countries.

To celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution this year, the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau issued Decree No 17 dated 29 April 1987 to appoint the central-level preparatory committee for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, comprising members of the party Central Committee and heads of various state committees, with me as chairman. At the same time, the party Central Committee Secretariat also issued Instruction No 23 dated 20 May asking all offices, organizations, and provinces throughout the country to organize the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which was one of the greatest events in the history of mankind and the working class. Subsequently, I summoned the committee members to a meeting to delegate responsibilities to each subcommittee and to provide guidance for responsible committees in all provinces to coordinate the celebration of the significant occasion in a grand style on 7 November 1987. Since its appointment, my committee has held several meetings to delegate work and to coordinate with all provinces in preparing to celebrate the Great October Revolution in a grand manner.

All government ministries as well as all central-level mass organizations, provinces, and districts throughout Laos have extensively and rigorously launched movements to celebrate the occasion. Lectures have been organized for the people to understand and appreciate

the great victory of the Soviet people and the great significance of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Films have been presented and publications, illustrations, and other literature have been distributed among the masses depicting the heroic struggle of the Soviet people. National television and radio programs have also disseminated information and news about the celebration. Also, many provincial branches of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association have energetically carried out activities to convey the significance of, and the importance of, appreciating the Great October Revolution to the Lao people of all tribes.

At present, the preparations to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution have become an urgent task for Laos and an impetus to the movements of national defense, economic construction, and educational and cultural development throughout the country. I believe that the preparations to celebrate the Great October Revolution will contribute to helping the entire Lao people understand the initiatives and sacrifices of the Soviet people in safeguarding peace and to helping the laboring people throughout the world understand how to increase and strengthen their affection, solidarity, and friendship with the Soviet people. We will do our utmost to contribute to making the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution festive and grand throughout Laos, thus serving to further consolidate and strengthen the Lao-Soviet friendship to the point in which no reactionary forces can destroy it.

[Question] Can you say something about the current developments in the USSR regarding the restructuring of management mechanisms and democratization of all spheres of social life, since similar developments are also taking place within Lao society at the current stage of revolution?

[Phoumi Vongvichit] Since the glorious victory of the Great October Revolution, the Soviet Union has continuously progressed and has overcome all obstacles to march firmly along the socialist path. The lessons learned by the Soviet Union have become extremely invaluable for all countries advancing toward developed socialism. Laos has applied those lessons to the socialist transformation and construction on our soil. The resolutions of all the congresses of the LPRP pointed out that following the seizure of power, Laos must go through a transitional period of a proletariat dictatorship, that is, the party must lead, the state must manage, and the people must be masters of their own destiny in order to carry out the three revolutions in order to build new socialist Lao men and to build socialism in Laos. All this means that we must change the attitude and thinking of the Lao people in all respects so that they will be able to manage the state and Lao society. To turn Laos into a socialist state, all Lao people must become masters of their own destiny, natural resources, country, and society. The LPRP has taught us to transform the methods of thinking and working so that we will be able to transform Lao state and social management mechanisms and make them gradually more progressive along the socialist path.



We are extremely happy to see the restructuring of the management mechanisms with regard to the democratization of all forms of social life currently underway in the Soviet Union. We are fully aware that the CPSU is the most important factor which is capable of constantly bringing about progress and prosperity to all developments in the Soviet Union.

A development which has brought me great joy is that Comrade Gorbachev has managed to bring about rapid progress to the Soviet Union by consolidating the mechanisms managing the state, society, and economy to become more progressive and a model for us.

As I understand it, the consolidation of democratic management mechanisms under all forms of social life by the CPSU under the leadership of Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev is the correct implementation of the proletarian dictatorship with the party and state guiding management in accordance with broad democracy in order to enable the Soviet people to genuinely become the masters in all social life. I regard this as a new thing resulting from the 27th CPSU Congress and as guidance for the Fourth LPRP Congress to accept the methods of leadership to strengthen the rights to self-mastery of the Lao people in all fields of the Lao revolution. Noteworthy is that we have learned new lessons and have been trying through all means to guide the Lao party member, cadres, and people to change their concepts and their working procedures through the change in the line of thinking and the use of new viewpoints in the implementation of the revolution on production relations, the revolution on production force, and the ideological and cultural revolution to build new, socialist Lao men able to contribute to serving as the apparatus to manage the state, the economy, and society so as to make Laos to advance continuously.

At present, the movement to study the resolution of the Fourth LPRP Congress as well as the resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress has been enthusiastically and effectively carried out throughout Laos. I am convinced that this study movement will help develop even more effectively the Lao revolution to daily improve the Lao people's living conditions in all respects.

[Question] Recently, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, granted an interview to a *Merdeka* journalist. In the interview, he pointed to a new initiative on the security in the Asia-Pacific region. Would you give your views on a solution to the conflicts in various regions in Asia, in particular a solution to the Cambodian problem on the basis of national concord? In this regard, how can the lessons in Laos be applied?

[Phoumi Vongvichit] I have read and studied with a great pleasure the interview that Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev granted to the Indonesian journal *Merdeka*. Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev has come out with many initiatives in many places, all of which are aimed at safeguarding peace and protecting

lives as well as precious projects that have been built by the world people for centuries. In his [interview] with the Indonesian journalist, Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev clearly pointed out the objectives and methods of implementation to peacefully settle problems throughout the world, in particular in the Asia-Pacific region. I would like to express a wholehearted welcome to the attractive initiative full of the outlook and spirit of cherishing peace and security of human life throughout the world. I am convinced that those countries which have often talked about peace and humanity will come to understand the good faith of the Soviet Union and of all the people who are struggling in a spirit of sacrificing everything for peace in the world and that they will show their sincerity through their actual practices in translating into reality the new initiatives of Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev on the security in the Asia-Pacific region. I am of the opinion that all acts of avoiding the aforesaid initiatives of Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev, no matter under whatever pretexts, are acts of rejecting peace and running counter to the aspirations of the entire people in the world.

With regard to the situation in Cambodia, I am also very interested in it because it concerns the situation in a neighboring country. I earnestly wish to see the fighting, which has continued for so many years, come to an end in a good way so that the Cambodian people, who want to live in peace, will no longer suffer disasters as a result of the brutal acts of the reactionaries who have been deceived and bought off by the imperialists to act upon their instructions aimed at sabotaging peace in that independent and sovereign country. I dare not suggest that the lessons in settling the Lao problems be used as an example in resolving the Cambodian problems, because the situations in the two countries are different. There were also many difficulties in resolving the Lao problems, because a number of Lao people, who maintained no self-mastery, relied on the money, used the weapons of, and acted upon the orders of the imperialists and their reactionary lackeys to commit crimes against the patriotic Lao people.

However, justice always wins over injustice. An increasing number of peace-loving Lao people supported the Lao Patriotic Front, leader in the revolution for national independence and self-determination. We used the people's forces to oppose the aggressive war of the imperialists and their henchmen. To achieve national concord through peaceful means, during the armed struggle we proposed that the Lao elements who were following the imperialists and the reactionaries join in forming a coalition government to protect the people's lives and property. Such a coalition government was twice overthrown by the imperialists and the reactionaries. Yet, we did not suspend talks, hoping that the opposite side would understand our good intentions. Thanks to our long patience the Lao people who were following the imperialists and the reactionaries were aware of our sincerity and the people's legitimate aspirations. As a result, they decided to flee from the domination imposed by their unjust masters and returned to continue talks with us

with deeper sincerity. Eventually we reached mutual understanding during the talks. Each side offered compromises and another coalition government was established on the basis of mutual benefits satisfactory to both sides, who jointly chased out the imperialists and the reactionaries, preventing them from controlling their Lao henchmen, to build the country in the true spirit of self-determination.

The success of the talks, held in accordance with the LPRP's policy of national reconciliation, served to free the Lao people being used by the enemy as tools to oppose the fatherland from the enemy's control, thus enabling them to become the masters of the country. We have since then built special solidarity with the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples and close solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and have supported the people of all countries struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. We regard this as a great victory for the Lao people, who are marching along the path of socialism, and who are actively making preparations for celebrating the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution — a revolution that brought favorable effects on the fate of our country. We wish to express our deep and unforgettable gratitude to it.

**Sisavat Keobounphan Marks August Uprising**  
*BK230624 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0000 GMT 23 Aug 87

["Statement" to National Radio by Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member and secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, secretary of the Vientiane municipal party committee, and chairman of the Vientiane municipal administrative committee, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the 1985 Vientiane mass uprising to seize administrative power — recorded]

[Text] The 23d of August 1975 was an important historical milestone in the evolution of the national-democratic revolution under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP. The torrential uprisings in which tens of thousands took part, reflecting the party's line of seizing administrative power, were carried out sector by sector to seize administrative power at the grass roots in each locality, thereby creating conditions for a sudden mass uprising to seize administrative power throughout the country through three strategic blows — coordination between the strength of the masses in each locality and the pressure exerted by the revolutionary armed forces; uprisings staged by the armed forces of the other side; and popular support through legal struggles. These strong and gallant forces compelled the imperialist aggressors and their reactionary henchmen to flee the country — an event marking the last scenario of the old, rotten regime, creating perfect conditions for the preparations to completely overthrow the monarchical system. As a consequence, the LPDR regime was established on 2 December 1975, thus marking the splendid and victorious conclusion of the protracted, hard, and difficult struggle waged by our people to win independence and democracy.

Today marks the 12th anniversary of the 23 August uprising — a grand festival for the residents of Vientiane. It is of special importance this year because it is being celebrated when the entire party, Army, and people of all ethnic minorities in Vientiane municipality are joyously launching emulation campaigns to carry out the fourth party congress' resolutions in the task of enthusiastically changing the way of thinking and fulfilling the second 5-year state plan.

The past 12 years were a period of struggle to improve our living conditions and against all enemies who want to sabotage our youthful revolutionary cause. It was a testing period to determine who is winning over whom between two lines — socialism and capitalism. Facing a difficult and complex situation caused by the enemy, Vientiane's residents have persistently continued to bring into full play their tradition of heroic struggle, industriousness, and close unity and have gradually defeated all the enemy's schemes. Meanwhile, they have jointly and successfully carried out party-state policies and plans and those adopted by the party and administrative committees of Vientiane Municipality. The people are now fully enjoying the right to collective mastery and to master the country and are happily building a new life.

Over the past 10 years and more, under the leadership of the party and administrative committees of Vientiane Municipality, the local residents have recorded many great achievements and victories. Vientiane city was once a nest of the imperialists, feudalists, capitalists, and reactionaries, a place for their luxurious life, a market for the surplus goods of the capitalists. Today, it has become a city of production and is capable of meeting our requirements in food supplies and essential commodities. Vientiane city has changed its face in all respects with the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat and with party, state, and mass organizations growing and developing ceaselessly in both quantity and quality, thus ensuring the strength of the working people's right to collective mastery.

The task of national defense and public security in all of Vientiane Municipality has become a duty of the entire people. We have extensively built people's war networks, thus effectively ensuring public security for the local residents. Economic bases have been rebuilt and transformed; the work system and style have been renovated at many production units and production bases; the management and conduct of businesses are proceeding in accordance with the new socialist economic accounting mechanism; various factories and plants have been restored and improved to serve the people's living conditions; the people's collective economic sectors, such as agricultural cooperatives, marketing cooperatives, and private-state joint ventures, have been extensively consolidated and reorganized at many grass-roots production bases; trade, financial, tax, banking, communications and transport, and grass-roots level construction work is playing an outstanding role in gradually ensuring the improvement and construction of Vientiane capital.



The cultural and social transformation, construction, and development among the masses have undergone deep changes. The vestiges of the old culture are being removed step by step. Education and public health networks are being expanded to the grass roots. Kindergartens, child care centers, and primary, secondary, and senior high schools have been gradually improved in both quantity and quality. Education has been fully provided for the children of the people of all ethnic minorities.

The above achievements are a success of the correct and just line of our party and state; a success of the revolutionary perseverance of our cadres, combatants, state employees, and people of Vientiane. At the same time, they are a success of the special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the residents of the twinned cities of Vientiane, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh, and Phnom Penh as well as the twinned capitals of other fraternal socialist countries.

On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the Vientiane residents' uprising to seize power, in an atmosphere in which the entire party, army, and people of Vientiane city are enthusiastically and happily competing to carry out the fourth party congress' resolutions, and in the current enthusiastic atmosphere of shifting to the new way of thinking, I call on the cadres, state employees, combatants, and people of Vientiane to further strengthen their unity and oneness of mind and international solidarity and to further carry out and fulfill various party and state resolutions and instructions to jointly implement the two strategic tasks [to defend the country and build socialism and win new, greater achievements in building and making the capital of Vientiane the political, economic, and cultural center of the country and a progressive socialist capital. Thank you.

### Philippines

**President Aquino Orders Oil Price Reductions**  
*BK251324 Quezon City RPN 9 Television*  
*in English 1030 GMT 24 Aug 87*

[Excerpts] President Cory Aquino this afternoon ordered substantial reductions in the prices of oil and gasoline prices. The Energy Regulatory Board, through Chairman [Ponchano Mahai] later said the reduced gas and oil prices will take effect midnight tonight. The president, in a television broadcast this afternoon pointed out the reduction in government taxes from 20 to 15 making possible the reduction in gas and oil prices, will mean a loss of income from taxes in the amount of 1.7 billion pesos. Premium gasoline price will be reduced from 8 pesos 20 centavos per liter to 7 pesos 50 centavos per liter down by 70 centavos. Regular gasoline price will go down from 7 pesos 85 centavos to 7 pesos 15 centavos per liter, and diesel from 5.54 to 5.25 per liter. For the benefit of provincial news watchers who are getting the news first from News Watch evening edition live via domsat here is the president's announcement on the reduction of oil and gas prices.

[Begin Aquino recording] Good afternoon. Raising petroleum prices was bad politics but a necessary measure at the time it was made. Government is not a popularity contest.

Last March, we asked our people to brace themselves for a mid-year increase in petroleum prices because the world crude oil price had risen from \$13.15 to \$17.03 per barrel. The Oil Price Stabilization Fund enables us to adjust petroleum prices gradually whenever there is a world oil price increase. We should have increased petroleum prices as early as March 1987, but we wanted to delay as long as we could — a decision that would undoubtedly burden our people. By June however, we had emptied the stabilization fund, meanwhile the international crude oil price continued to rise.

Towards the middle of this year, our decision to increase prices was reinforced by certain adverse developments in the Middle East. These developments especially affected our principle oil suppliers in the Middle East. The world continues to follow these developments with great apprehension as tankers negotiate the mine-filled Gulf.

Anticipating a change for the worse, the industrialized countries began stockpiling oil supplies, both for the coming winter and the worsening situation in the Gulf. As a result, oil supplies tightened and the price rose further. Again, we were affected by these developments. [passage in Tagalog omitted]

Just the same, government made sure that the price of fuel oil directly used for generating electricity or for powering factories was increased only 31 centavos per liter. This means that despite the increase, cost of production increased only by a very small amount for manufacturers. As a result, we did not expect prices of goods in the market to increase great deal. We relied on the conscience of the business community not to treat smaller increase in fuel oil price as a source of profit, but as means to moderate the prices of their products in the market.

As I said, it was a painful decision but necessary at the time. Yet, even as I held to that decision, I requested the Energy Regulatory Board to continue studying ways and means to reduce the prices of petroleum products, despite the world price increase that had taken place, and the further increases we were anticipating.

Today, I am happy to announce that a way has been found because of recent developments abroad. We have noted a reversal in the upward movement of crude oil price. We think and hope and pray that crude oil prices will remain stable for the rest of the year. Some experts assure us that it will be lower than the earlier worldwide projection of higher prices by the end of 1987. At any rate, the stockpiling of oil supplies by the industrialized countries is nearly completed. And there is an increased supply of crude in the market. As a result, we expect prices to either drop or remain stable. At the same time, our strong dollar reserves promise to maintain the current peso-dollar exchange rate. While we expect the

healthy signs to be reflected in lower crude oil prices an actual lowering hasn't happened. Still we have reason to hope.

I am pleased now to translate this hopeful development into a change in price policy by virtue of the powers vested in me by Section 401 of the Tariffs and Customs Code, I have ordered the reduction of customs duties on crude oil importation from 20 to 15. This will mean a loss of revenues of about 1.7 million pesos that would otherwise finance projects necessary to economic recovery. We will just have to find some other ways to make up for this loss. To partially make up for the shortfall, I have turned to the Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation, the PAGCOR, to subsidize the price reduction that I will now announce.

The PAGCOR, pursuant to its mandate to devote its revenues to social-civics projects, has been directed to release the amount of 300 million pesos to enable the Price Stabilization Fund which is now depleted to be replenished. This will enable the fund to continue subsidizing lower petroleum prices. I therefore recommend to the Energy Regulatory Board the following price reductions as early as possible:

Premium gasoline from 8 pesos and 20 centavos to 7 pesos and 50 centavos; regular gasoline from 7.85 to 7.15; kerosene from 5.69 to 5.30; diesel oil from 5.64 to 5.25; LPG from 4.46 to 4.15.

While we shall seize every chance to reduce prices or keep them low, we will not shirk our duty to do what must be done for the stability of our economy and society. If the situation takes a turn for the worse again we shall consider another increase in petroleum prices. We are not an oil producing country, nor are we a debt-free country. We must roll with the punches delivered by developments abroad, even as we carry the burden of debt we inherited. This is our country. These are its weaknesses which we cannot escape. We just have to face the fact and do the best we can. [passage in Tagalog omitted] [end recording]

**KMU Members Foment Strike Action in Manila**  
*HK260505 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English*  
0400 GMT 26 Aug 87

[Text] Human barricades [words indistinct] by KMU [Kilusang Mayo Uno — 1 May Movement] members have been observed in the vicinity of Marikina Bridge. Details of that story from Jun Francisco:

[Begin recording] Marikina, Cubao, and various [words indistinct] routes were completely paralyzed. Marikina Police mobile teams are monitoring [words indistinct] the situation. [Words indistinct] is generally peaceful. Some (?16,000) jeepney drivers were seen in the vicinity of [words indistinct] Quezon City, harassing and (?urging) other jeepney and bus drivers to join them. The situation is peaceful. [Words indistinct] at 6:20 this morning [words indistinct] marching along Recto Avenue and are now in the vicinity of [words indistinct],

Manila. While in the vicinity of the corner of Taft Avenue and Pedro Gil, some 150 KMU members are on standby. The situation in these two places is also peaceful. In Quezon City, more or less 30 persons were sighted harassing and stopping non-striking jeepney drivers along P. Rodriguez Avenue near the vicinity of [words indistinct]. A human barricade is also ongoing at the vicinity of [words indistinct]. In Pasay City, about (?50) unidentified persons were seen distributing [words indistinct] in the vicinity of Taft Rotonda. In [words indistinct], some (?50) persons are starting to join human barricades set up by 100 KMU members of [words indistinct].

[Words indistinct] the striking drivers were [words indistinct] the vicinity of [word indistinct] highway, setting up coconut and banana plant barricades [words indistinct].

In other parts of the country [words indistinct] and the welga ng bayan [national strike] were [words indistinct] at broadcast time [words indistinct]. [end recording]

#### **CAPCOM Aids Commuters**

*HK260515 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 26 Aug 87*

[Text] The Capital Regional Command, or CAPCOM, is fielding military trucks for various commuters in Metro Manila during the transport strike. Brigadier General Romeo Zulueta, acting CAPCOM chief, said a six-by-six truck will be distributed to the four police groups based in the metropolis. He ordered his officers and men to adopt maximum tolerance to the striking drivers. However, he warned strikers not to break the law or they will be arrested on the spot. Uniformed policemen will be deployed in strategic areas in Metro Manila.

Zulueta also said mobile patrol cars are crisscrossing the metropolis to avert violence.

#### **Further on Strike**

*HK261048 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English*  
0900 GMT 26 Aug 87

[Text] Metro Manila's streets have been totally deserted by striking drivers and operators. They are insisting that President Aquino should roll back the prices of gasoline and crude oil. Ric Sambustos reports that some parts of the country have also been totally paralyzed.

Meanwhile, our reporter Jun Francisco reported that marchers are now proceeding to Mendiola for the indignation rally.

[Begin recording] [Passage indistinct] Transport operators and other jeepney drivers' associations are also amply supported by militant and moderate labor unions that are headed by the Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU — 1 May Movement] and the ACTO [Alliance of Concerned Transport Organizations].

Leaders of the strikers explained that the price of oil (?went down to \$17 during the 10 years) under former President Ferdinand Marcos, but the prices of crude oil

and gasoline never reached 8 pesos, despite the prices of crude oil and gasoline declining to \$15 per barrel. They are also asking government officials to explain as to how they were able to squander and deplete the Oil Price Stabilization Fund. They are insisting that President Aquino roll back the prices of oil products to their previous prices.

Meantime, sporadic violence is reported in some areas where a handful of jeepney drivers tried to ignore the strike and continued plying their routes. Bus drivers who were also intimidated by striking jeepney drivers were constrained to stop their operations and bring back their buses to the garage. Some 300 buses owned and operated by the Metro Manila Transit Incorporated continued to ply their routes after being provided with security [words indistinct].

Half of the workforce in companies and factories in Metro Manila have also refrained from reporting to work. On the other hand, the Land Transportation and Transit Regulatory Board went on to conduct public hearings on the petitions filed by provincial bus operators seeking to increase the price of passenger fares.

For the Bureau of Broadcast Services Network News, this is Ric Sambustos. [end recording]

That was our reporter Ric Sambustos. Let us go back to our reporter Jun Francisco who gathered that marchers are now proceeding to Mendiola for the indignation rally. Let us have Jun Francisco.

[Begin Francisco recording] [Passage indistinct] In Region 4, more than 1,000 jeepney drivers established barricades along the highway between Muntinglupa and San Pedro, Laguna. The Laguna Philippine Constabulary command has dispatched a team to initiate dialogue with the strikers.

In Region 6, the situation in Aklan, Capiz, and Antique is normal, except in Rizal, Mabulos, and Iloilo City, where there are some 300 striking drivers [words indistinct].

Jun Francisco reporting. [end recording]

In the latest development, [words indistinct]. The military also fielded six-by-six trucks to help alleviate the transport situation. Only a few buses were seen plying their routes. Some companies said only a few of their drivers reported for work today.

**Extremist Attacks on U.S. Offices Said Planned**  
*HK251343 Quezon City MALAYA in English*  
24 Aug 87 pp 1, 2

[By Manny Velosco]

[Text] The Capital Regional Command [CAPCOM] yesterday said an extremist group plans to take advantage of scheduled protest actions this week against the oil price hike to bomb U.S. offices and vital communications facilities in Manila.

Acting CAPCOM Chief Brig. Gen. Romeo Zulueta placed all military and police units on red alert starting at 5 a.m. yesterday in response to the planned sabotage.

CAPCOM yesterday declassified intelligence reports saying the extremist group will conduct sabotage operations, including bombings, to sow chaos and confusion during the week-long demonstrations and strikes planned by transport and labor groups to protest the recent 80-centavo increase in the prices of gasoline and other petroleum products.

Zulueta did not reveal the identity of the group, but CAPCOM sources said it is the same group believed to be responsible for the rash of bombings in the metropolis in the past months.

Last July 4, U.S. Independence Day, a group of car-riding men hurled homemade bombs at the U.S. government's Thomas Jefferson Cultural Center in Makati and at the privately-run International School, also in Makati, which caters mostly to children of American expatriates.

Zulueta did not say why U.S. offices have been targeted for attacks, but he nonetheless instructed CAPCOM troopers and policemen to intensify patrol and surveillance on U.S. government offices.

Zulueta also directed that similar steps be taken to protect unnamed "vital communications facilities" also targeted by the extremist group.

The CAPCOM chief also instructed the four Metro Manila police superintendents and their CAPCOM counterparts to intensify checkpoint operations to discourage the movement of criminal elements and loose firearms.

Zulueta said they would observe "maximum tolerance" in dealing with strikers and demonstrators. But those who harass non-striking drivers and workers would be arrested, he said.

The week-long protest actions open today with a boycott of classes by students belonging to the League of Filipino Students and factory walk-out by workers belonging to the Kilusang Mayo Uno [1 May Movement].

Transport strikes have also been called starting today in provincial cites.

The protest actions will intensify into a nationwide labor and transport strike starting on Wednesday.

Strike leaders have vowed to continue their protest until prices have been rolled back to their Aug. 14 levels.

**Government Adopts Four-Point Peace Strategy**  
*OW200851 Tokyo KYODO in English 0704 GMT*  
20 Aug 87

[Text] Manila, Aug. 20 KYODO — The government of President Corazon Aquino unveiled Thursday a four-point peace strategy in a bid to end the 18-year-old communist insurgency.



Health secretary and peace commissioner Alfredo Bengzon said the goal of the peace effort is "peaceful diversity and competition, where different groups seek alternative solutions in open debate with free choice."

"The danger of armed political conflict remains high," he said, noting that despite tremendous advances toward the restoration of constitutional democracy, violent actions for political goals still continue.

Aquino took power in a civilian-backed military revolt that ousted strongman Ferdinand Marcos in February 1986. The ouster of Marcos was hailed as a major achievement in the restoration of democracy in the country but the communist insurgency and threats from rightwing forces loyal to Marcos still persist.

Bengzon said the four-front strategy covers the delivery of government services at the "doorsteps of the deprived" in areas wracked by rebellion and the forging of agreement among the military and civilian leadership and between the legislative and executive on "fundamental approaches" to social reforms.

The strategy also includes the activation of organized political groups to assist government and the continuation of negotiations with rebel groups, including Moslem secessionists in the southern Philippines.

Bengzon said that based on the government's experience in talks with the National Democratic Front (NDF), the underground leftwing coalition, "the peace effort cannot be simply equated with negotiations."

He said that discussions with the rebels can become "more productive" if they are accompanied by "progress" on the three other fronts.

He said that Aquino, "no matter how dedicated and sincere she is, by herself cannot bring about peace."

"Powerful and inspiring as she is, the president cannot perform the historic functions of the presidency without the bureaucracy and the community to complement her virtues," Bengzon said.

For the first time in the communist-led insurgency, government and NDF negotiators were able to forge a 60-day truce last year and hold talks on "substantive issues" during the ceasefire period.

Aquino's peace initiative was criticized by military hardliners and then Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who is now the opposition leader in the newly-installed Senate.

The talks broke down in late January after the killing of 13 leftwing demonstrators demanding land reform near the presidential palace by soldiers and policemen, forcing NDF negotiators to withdraw saying that the government was insincere.

The NDF said the government also wanted to straight-jacket any agreement according to the country's new Constitution but government negotiators said agreements need a legal framework.

Fighting between government troops and the New People's Army began immediately after the truce expired on February 8. Military statistics show that 1,891 people were killed between January and mid-July, including 802 NPA guerrillas.

**Senator Charges U.S. With Nuclear Presence**  
*HK251356 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER*  
*in English 25 Aug 87 pp 1, 8*

[by Marlen Ronquillo]

[Text] Sen. Wigberto Tanada last night charged that the U.S. military violated an anti-nuclear provision in the new Constitution by bringing into Subic Naval Base a battleship with nuclear weapons.

Tanada's expose on the alleged nuclear war-heads aboard the USS Missouri capped a four-hour plenary session highlighted by two initiatives also related to national security and foreign relations:

— The Senate approved the investigation of the reported intrusion of Soviet submarines in the country's territorial waters, the presence of Soviet military advisers, the use of Soviet-made arms by communist insurgents and the smuggling of firearms from hostile countries.

— Sen. Leticia Ramos-Shahani, chairman of the foreign relations committee asked Philippine diplomatic offices overseas to strengthen their intelligence gathering operations to get hard information on espionage, arms smuggling and terrorism.

Tanada, quoting a report from the Swedish Peace Institute, said the Missouri which arrived last week with an escort of smaller vessels, has 40 nuclear warheads of the V-30 type.

The nuclear warheads have a power of 200 kilotons each and are fitted aboard Tomahawk missiles, Tanada said.

Each warhead is 50 times more lethal than the bombs which devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Japanese cities bombed by the Americans during World War II.

Tanada asked the government to take strong measures to stop what he claimed was a clear violation of a constitutional ban on nuclear weapons.

He also warned against a "holocaust" which he said would follow a nuclear accident aboard the Missouri.

On interpellation by opposition Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile, Tanada said the constitutional provision is a unilateral ban on all nuclear weapons.

Another major power, the Soviet Union, was touched in Shahani's first foreign policy speech which consumed more than three hours of yesterday's plenary session.

Shahani urged the government to "confirm on a more scientific basis" media reports on the Soviet Union's alleged involvement in the trafficking of arms and infiltration of local labor unions and other special groups.

A confirmation of these reports on a scientific basis is necessary because this is linked to the formulation of the country's foreign policy towards the Soviet Union, Shahani said.

Shahani said she was earlier given the assurance that the Soviet Union will not interfere with the insurgency problem in the Philippines.

The Senate has asked the committee on national defense and security to investigate the Soviet Union's alleged involvement in the local communist insurgency movement.

The basis of the investigation was a resolution filed by Senators Ernesto Maqueda, Aquilino Pimentel and Mamintal Tamano who said they were alarmed by persistent reports that the Soviets were backing local communist insurgents.

The senators said the smuggling of arms from hostile countries should also be checked and the specific sources of the arms being smuggled to communist insurgents pinpointed, the resolution said.

A great portion of Shahani's speech touched on the problems related to the country's efforts to evolve an independent foreign policy.

Shahani said the country's current foreign policy has deteriorated over the years and in some respects is "mendicant."

Shahani said much of our diplomatic relationship is spent asking for grants, loans and technical assistance from foreign countries. "We ask for peace and we ask for that," Shahani said.

There are cases when political appointees take over more crucial ambassadorial and consular posts leaving trained foreign career officers to minor assignments.

"It is said that some people enter the foreign service because they want to tour the world, or because their children want to see snow or they want to earn dollars," Shahani said.

She said this is one period where we need skilled diplomats most. "Our most important problems are of international dimension: the foreign debt, the need for new markets, the insurgency issue and the Mindanao problem," Shahani said.

**New U.S. Ambassador Arrives in Manila 23 August**  
*HK240309 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Aug 87*

[Text] Nicholas Platt, the new U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines, arrived in Manila yesterday [23 August] and said the return of democracy to the Philippines (?will boost) stronger ties between the two countries. Platt will present his credentials to President Corazon Aquino today.

## Thailand

**Foreign Minister Returns From PRC, DPRK**  
*BK260131 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Aug 87 p 3*

[Text] Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping has cautioned ASEAN not to rush efforts to solve the Kampuchean problem, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said on his return to Thailand last night.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said Mr Deng told him during 45 minutes of talks that Vietnam's position has not changed and that hasty action might complicate matters further.

Beijing took the view that Hanoi's rejection of the invitation to informal talks with the Kampuchean factions as proposed by ASEAN on August 16 indicated the talks would lead nowhere.

"Vietnam acted as if it had changed its position on Kampuchea but, in fact, nothing has changed," said ACM Sitthi.

China and Thailand would follow Hanoi's moves, he said, and only when there is a reasonable proposition "will it be worth talking".

Mr Deng reaffirmed China's support for ASEAN in its efforts to find a durable solution, he said, and Beijing supported the foreign ministers "cocktail party" between the resistance and Phnom Penh to be followed immediately by the participation of Vietnam in the informal talks.

"Deng said the ASEAN foreign ministers' proposal is correct," said ACM Sitthi.

Reiterating Chinese support of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as head of Kampuchea after a Vietnamese withdrawal, Mr Deng said Beijing respected his decision to take a year off as Khmer resistance leader and his refusal to discuss Kampuchea with the other resistance leaders during his Chinese visit.

Vietnam's continued occupation of Kampuchea remained an obstacle to the resumption of normal relations between China and the Soviet Union, ACM Sitthi was told.

ACM Sitthi also said Mr Deng told him of the Communist Party congress this month and about changes in the Chinese leadership, with more young aspirants replacing the old guard.

But despite the leadership changes, Chinese foreign and economic reform policies will remain unchanged, Mr Deng said.

Elaborating on his talks in China, ACM Sitthi said his intention was to promote trade links, strengthen cooperation to avoid competition in the world market and to explore joint venture opportunities in China.



On counter trade, he said Thailand has agreed to exchange cement for Chinese coal and to avoid competition in the sale of minerals, which would suppress prices and benefit neither side.

China agreed to buy 10,000 tons of black matpe [bean], 1,000 tons of para rubber, more sugar and other agricultural products from Thailand. The quantities to be purchased will depend on the prices.

In return, Thailand agreed to buy raw silk and sheet iron from China.

China, said ACM Sitthi, had agreed to cut back its tin export to stabilise its price and also to exchange information about the metal with Thailand.

It has accepted Thailand's suggestion that China apply for membership of the Association of Tin Producing Countries.

On joint ventures, the minister said the Thai private sector would invest in textile weaving and food processing industries in China. Offers were also made for China to invest in mining and chlorinated paraffin industries here.

With North Korea, ACM Sitthi said his visit was successful, with more than 3,000 million baht worth of deals clinched with Pyongyang.

#### **Spokesman on DPRK Visit**

*BK260745 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English  
1500 GMT 25 Aug 87*

[Text] Thailand and North Korea have signed an agreement to form a joint trade commission to expand trade and economic relations. The agreement was signed last Friday by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and North Korean Vice Premier and Foreign Trade Minister Choe Chong-kun in Pyongyang. The trade commission will lay down guidelines and scope of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries and oversee the formation of an escrow account for transactions.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat said the Bangkok Bank was assigned to work out the details of establishing the account with the North Korean national foreign trading bank. North Korea agreed to buy rice, maize, and iron ore from Thailand through the escrow account.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi on Sunday met for more than half an hour with North Korean President Kim Il-song to discuss bilateral and regional issues. Both sides agreed during their talks on the need to expand trade and economic cooperation.

#### **Sitthi on Trade With DPRK**

*BK251429 Bangkok XIN ZHONG YUAN RIBAO  
in Chinese 25 Aug 87 p 16*

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told our correspondent that his visit to the DPRK had achieved satisfactory success as it further strengthened trade and investment relations between the two

nations. As a result of his visit, Thailand will be able to export at least 3 billion baht worth of goods to North Korea annually. This will include 300,000 metric tons of rice, 500,000 metric tons of maize and 30,000 metric tons of rubber.

#### **Assembly Leader Appraises East Europe Trip**

*BK251323 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
2300 GMT 24 Aug 87*

[Text] At the Bangkok airport this morning, Assembly President Ukrit Mongkhonawin told reporters about the results of his 13-23 August trip to the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania. He said he made the trip at the invitations of the parliamentary presidents in those countries. In his capacity as head of the Thai parliamentary delegation he met with the presidents of both countries. This made it possible for him to become very close and intimate with them. Views on bilateral trade and political relations were exchanged during the meetings. All sides agreed that differences in administrative systems were not an obstacle to promoting bilateral relations. Especially in trade, Thailand has to find more foreign markets.

The Assembly president added that his visit to the two countries was a great success. This was evidenced by the broad welcome extended by the parliamentary presidents and vice presidents, as well as the chairmen of the parliamentary committees in both countries. The success helped strengthen interparliamentary relations. Looking at the high standard of living of the people in both countries and of the Thai people, Mongkhonawin noted that it can be seen that Thai development has not been in any way inferior to other countries. As a result, he is very proud to be a Thai.

#### **Transiting SRV Diplomat Reportedly Disappears**

*BK260143 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
26 Aug 87 p 1*

[Text] Security officials are searching for a senior Vietnamese diplomat who went missing in Bangkok while on his way from Manila to Hanoi, a source said yesterday.

The Manila-based diplomat, identified as Pham Luan, 40, disappeared shortly after he received an urgent summons to return to the Vietnamese capital.

The Foreign Ministry was informed of the disappearance last Friday by Vietnamese diplomats, who said the envoy arrived Bangkok on August 14 from the Philippines and stayed at the embassy on Wireless Road.

On August 17, Pham Luan left the embassy, saying he was going on a shopping trip, and did not return, the ministry was told.

The source said Pham Luan's disappearance prompted Vietnamese officials to fear he had been abducted or was attempting to defect.

Metropolitan and Special Branch police and officials of other agencies are searching for the diplomat.

Immigration Division police say he has not left the country.

**Editorial Urges ASEAN To Stick Together**  
*BK260055 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
26 Aug 87 p 4

[Editorial: "ASEAN Must Stick Together"]

[Text] After all the diplomatic flurry last week, no one can accuse ASEAN of not doing everything possible to find a solution to the Kampuchea issue. Hopes were raised when the six member countries agreed on a modified formula for the so-called "cocktail party," which Indonesia's Foreign Minister Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja negotiated with his Vietnamese counterpart recently. No sooner did the proposal become the official ASEAN stance than Vietnam shot it down on the vague grounds that any solution to the Kampuchean problem must be linked to the question of peace and security in Southeast Asia.

In any event, it was also difficult to imagine that Vietnam would have agreed completely with the original version of the "cocktail party." At first Hanoi said that the Kampuchean problem must be settled by the Khmers themselves. This would have been entirely understandable if Hanoi had had no hand in the creation of the problem. But since it did, it would be pointless to discuss the problem without the involvement of Vietnam. Peace and security in Southeast Asia will not be possible so long as Vietnam refuses to cooperate.

By rejecting the ASEAN proposal, Vietnam seems to have forgotten that good relations with the ASEAN countries are in its own best interest. Hanoi has shown that it continues to place too much emphasis on force of arms and too little faith in any concrete programme for progress through diplomatic means. If only Hanoi had agreed to the proposal, even though chances of a breakthrough had been slim, it would have improved that country's international image significantly. Hanoi knows that it has nothing to lose because the present situation is a "no win" one for either side.

Out of all this, one very significant fact has emerged. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's statement last Thursday made it clear that Hanoi regards peace and security in Southeast Asia as a matter which only itself and Beijing can take up. The ASEAN countries certainly do not have the power to arrange for this and they should not act as if they did. The Kampuchean problem is not going to be solved by Vietnam and the ASEAN countries, or by the warring Khmer factions. It is going to take a lot more than that.

There is little more that ASEAN can do for now, although this does not rule out the possibility that in time there will be other, fresh initiatives. There is reason to believe that ASEAN is willing to walk the extra mile and give Vietnam another chance later on, as well it should. Indonesia's Dr Mokhtar has said that "if the

time is right, why not?" But the ASEAN countries should also profit from the current experience. They must remember that they cannot allow their peace efforts to become an instrument through which their unity could be sabotaged. Hanoi has shown a tendency not to miss any opportunity to exploit any ASEAN "difference of opinion," however slight. There is a need for the ASEAN countries to come up with a vision that will put obstacles in proper perspective, and to present a truly united front when dealing with such a difficult and implacable neighbour as Vietnam.

**Sihanouk's Unpredictability Criticized**  
*BK260215 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
26 Aug 87 p 4

[Editorial: "A Less Capricious Sihanouk Would Help Kampuchea More"]

[Text] There are two things about Prince Norodom Sihanouk which are indisputable — he is a Khmer patriot and most Kampuchean people love him and respect him. In all other aspects, he is considered a mercurial personality which, in other words, would mean that he is a bit of a mystery given to too many self-contradictions and coming up with something totally unpredictable.

One of the unpredictable things he did was to take a year's leave of absence from the presidency of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) — something which the head of a un-recognized government has never done before. Speculations were rife at that time that Sihanouk had something up his sleeve to hasten the peace process in Kampuchea which he would be able to do better in his private capacity than as the president of CGDK. We have heard nothing about anything like that unless it is something extremely hush-hush he is doing from Pyongyang.

Another point he made earlier this month was that he will be going to Beijing this month because of his respect for China and her people and not to preside over the meeting of the three factions who annually meet there under his presidency. But Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who met Sihanouk in Pyongyang a few days ago, said in Beijing that Sihanouk would be there on Saturday and meet the other two resistance leaders of the coalition. Whether he will preside over the meeting is not clear.

We are happy that Sihanouk is going to New York at the time when the UN General Assembly meeting begins because his prestige will lend a lot of support to the cause of the CGDK. But then again he is doing things his own way. He said he will not be attending the UN sessions but that he will draft the main speech that will be delivered by coalition Prince Minister Son Sann.

Most persons who know him, have worked with him or have followed his career understand him and try to accept his unpredictable behaviour rather than be

shocked by it. But, in spite of this, it leaves many like ASEAN, China, US and others who support the CGDK wondering about Sihanouk's reaction to any particular proposal. Sihanouk should be more accommodating to friends of CGDK who, like him, want genuine peace in Kampuchea.

**Radio Comments on Border Problems With Laos**  
*BK231051 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai*  
0530 GMT 23 Aug 87

["Daily Article"]

[Text] Dear listeners: The prominent feature of Thailand's foreign policy is its friendliness towards all countries regardless of their political ideologies. With neighboring countries, in particular, Thailand is determined to take all political action in the international arena through diplomatic means — based on the national interest — to achieve peace and stability in Southeast Asia and will continue its endeavor to improve relations and create good understanding with its neighbors on the basis of mutual interest, equality, and justice, resolving to settle all mutual problems through political, diplomatic, and peaceful means. The Thai Government has always adhered to this principle of foreign policy in dealing with any situation, because it believes that good understanding leads to peace.

It was reported that a number of Lao soldiers had occupied a hill 3 km inside Thai territory, in the vicinity of Romklao village in Phisanulok Province. The Thai side sent its forces into the area, and the situation has developed favorably. The 3d Army Region commander disclosed that the incident was caused by the Lao soldiers who intruded into Thai territory during their patrol mission and attacked the Romklao outpost. Intrusion often takes place in the common border areas of the two countries.

Dear listeners, the border skirmish developed from the misunderstanding on the part of the Lao side that the area belongs to Laos. In fact, Thailand uses the French-drawn map which has been ratified by both Thailand and France. Laos' claim on that part of the territory is therefore unjustifiable. The incident caused by the Lao side should have not occurred at the time when relations between the two countries are progressing in many aspects. When a problem arises, the two countries should discuss it and refrain from using force to settle the problem, because force can further aggravate the situation. Every Thai wants only to see peace and sincerity in this region. In particular, as Laos' economy is still weak, cooperation between the two countries to tackle economic problems should be the thing on which to concentrate. The Thai Government is always ready to cooperate with Laos in all fields for the sake of good relations between the two countries, which have existed since time immemorial. Although things have changed and Laos has shifted to a different political ideology, the Thai-Lao ties will continue to exist. For this reason, in case of such a skirmish or whatever might happen, the two countries

should turn to each other and resort to peaceful negotiations to settle all problems.

**Defense Minister Talks on Budget Cut Impact**  
*BK251237 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai*  
0530 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] Speaking to newsmen this morning at Government House, Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat said that, like other ministries, the Defense Ministry's budget appropriations have been cut by the budget oversight committee. The cuts affect construction projects, which are now calculated in terms of square meters. Asked if the cuts will pose problems, Phaniang said problems are certain to arise, but they will be resolved within the ministry because the ministry's overall appropriation is already small. As for negotiating countertrades such as paying for weapons with Thai agricultural products, Phaniang said the Defense Ministry had instructed the Armed Forces to explore this matter in negotiations with suppliers; the suppliers usually appeared agreeable at first, but in the end negotiations based on countertrade were unsuccessful because the military approaches the supplier for weapons, which is different from the system of determining suppliers through bidding. Only one country supplies weapons to Thailand.

**Vietnam**

**285 'Intruding' Thai Fishermen Released**  
*OW251559 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT*  
25 Aug 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 26 — The People's Committee of Kien Giang Province has decided to release 285 Thai fishermen that had been captured after intruding into Vietnam's territorial waters for fishing.

The release was made in Ho Chi Minh City today in the presence of Yothin Sisodaphon, counsellor minister of the Thai Embassy in Vietnam.

**Workers Assigned to USSR Production Sites**  
*OW240807 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT*  
24 Aug 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 24 — About 30,000 Vietnamese workers are working at nearly 100 production establishments and construction sites in the Soviet Union.

Since the signing on April 21, 1981 of a labour cooperation agreement for 20 years between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, each year thousands of young Vietnamese have gone to the Soviet Union to work mostly in the textile, chemical and engineering industries.

Many have been awarded with honourable titles of the Soviet Union such as "Stakhanov Worker", "Young Guard", "Merit Worker of the Republic", etc.

In 1986 alone, they sent home about 42,000 roubles as aid to storm victims and border army units. They also raised nearly 30,000 roubles for the victims of the Chernobyl nuclear accident.



**Editors Discuss Struggle Against Negativism**  
*BK260448 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 21 Aug 87

[Text] The party committee of the bloc of central mass motivation organs recently met with key and leading cadres of various papers to discuss measures to step up the struggle for frank criticism in the press.

Attending the meeting were chief editors, party chapter secretaries, and deputy chief editors of the editorial offices of nine papers — *Lao Dong*, *Tien Phong*, *Phu Nu Vietnam*, *Thieu Nien Tien Phong*, *Dai Doan Ket*, *Doc Lap*, *To Quoc*, *Ngui Cong Giao Yeu Nuoc*, and *Nong Thon Moi*. Also present were representatives from the Confederation of Trade Unions, the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, the Vietnam Women's Union, the paper *Nhan Dan*, and VNA.

After a day of work, the participants concentrated on discussing the viewpoints, objectives, operational methods, and positions of the press in the struggle for criticism and self-criticism in newspapers and the results of various recent articles against negativism.

Recently, especially since the appearance of the first article on Things That Must be Done Immediately by author N.V.L., almost all papers in the bloc of mass motivation organs have undergone remarkable changes in transmitting reports and writing articles on the struggle against negativism. This has contributed to purifying the contingent of cadres and party members, restoring discipline and law, and improving social relations in compliance with the spirit of speaking frankly and telling the truth, which was initiated by the sixth national party congress.

Articles published in various papers have contributed positively to preventing criminal acts and negative phenomena such as corruption, under-the-counter deals, expropriation of socialist property, persecution of good people, and the protection of bad elements. These articles have also contributed to restoring the masses' confidence in the party and the state.

However, there are still shortcomings which can mitigate the effectiveness of various articles, such as the lack of precise details, carelessness in the use of language, and excessive criticism.

The meeting unanimously agreed that in the days ahead the press must more satisfactorily carry out the struggle for criticism in which the critic is identified while scrupulously criticizing its own shortcomings before public opinion. The meeting also proposed that the party and the state adopt regulations concerning newspaper reporters and editors.

The party committee of the bloc of central mass motivation organs decided to step up party-building work among newspapers under the management of the bloc,

make all party chapters pure and strong, and improve the ethical and professional qualities of party members so they can serve as a core force among all cadres, reporters, and editors. This is aimed at contributing more positively to the second round of the struggle for criticism and self-criticism in newspapers and enabling it to achieve ever better results.

**NHAN DAN Discusses Draft Law on Land**  
*BK261034 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 20 Aug 87

[*Nhan Dan* 21 August editorial: "The Entire People Participate in Contributing Suggestions To Drafting the Law on Land"]

[Text] In the process of revolutionary leadership, our party always considers the land policy one of the most important. At each revolutionary stage, our party and state have defined the guidelines and policies on land aimed at encouraging all organizations and individuals to exploit and use our land's potentials more satisfactorily and protect the legitimate interests of the land users.

Despite the fact that it has been repeatedly amended and revised, the current land policy, which was formulated years ago, still remains one that has been instituted on the basis of the existing right of land ownership under the three forms: individual, collective, and all-people. Since 1980, it has been stipulated in the Constitution that the land belongs to all the people. However, the state still has not promulgated a law on land so that this new stipulation in the Constitution can be implemented.

Due to the lack of specific documents on guiding the use of land as well as the lack of an adequate and uniform understanding of this task, and because of laxness in organizational and managerial work, land resources have not been carefully protected. As the population is constantly increasing, agricultural land and forest land have diminished seriously, thus causing the per capita ratio of cultivated land to continually decrease and giving rise to negative phenomena in land management and use.

To establish a basis for putting land management on the right track, the Eighth National Assembly, at its First Session in June 1987, examined a draft law on land and issued a resolution entrusting the Council of State with amending, modifying, and publicizing this draft law so that all the people could contribute their suggestions.

The drafting of the law on land constitutes a major step forward in the process of developing a law on land in our country. It is indicative of the efforts of our party, state, and people to intensify the socialist legal system in land management and land use.

The draft law on land clearly demonstrates that the viewpoint of our party and state is to encourage all strata of society to invest labor, materials, and capital and apply advanced science and technology to intensive cultivation and multicropping; and to increase the economic efficiency of land use. The people will also be

encouraged to open up virgin lands, reclaim wastelands along the coastline, and put low-lying land and bare hills under cultivation in order to expand agricultural and forest land areas, raise and cultivate aquatic products, carry out salt production, and protect and improve soil to increase its fertility.

The state will ensure that land users will enjoy legitimate interests on the land allotted them. They will be protected against violations of their legitimate right to the use of the land.

The state will adopt all necessary measures to preserve and augment agricultural and forest land resources and minimize the use of agricultural land for other purposes.

The publication of the draft law on land for the people to contribute their suggestions is an event of political significance. It will be done under the motto: Let the people know, do, discuss, and supervise. All echelons and sectors must promote democracy in the gathering of the people's suggestions to the formulation of the law on land so as to ensure that this law becomes truly and practically effective upon promulgation by the state.

**Decision Issued on Public Health Cadres**  
*BK260734 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1430 GMT 22 Aug 87

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a decision adjusting the policy on public health cadres working in villages, subwards, and towns.

The decision said: Each public health post in the village, subward, or town should be staffed by at least three public health cadres. Villages with more than 3,000 inhabitants shall have additional public health cadres at a ratio of 1 to every 1,000 population, but the total shall not exceed seven. Larger villages with 10,000 inhabitants or more shall have from 8 to 10 public health cadres. Those cadres in villages who are classified as state personnel will retain their old status. Those cadres who have graduated from state-organized professional courses and who have not been classified as state personnel are entitled to receive allowances similar to state cadres who have acquired the same specialized knowledge and reached the same level of seniority. These cadres are also entitled to receive regional and cost of living allowances and can buy foodstuffs and merchandise as stipulated in the government's Decision No 156-CP dated 7 October 1968 and the Council of Ministers' Decision No 111-HDBT dated 13 October 1981. These cadres are entitled to receive other allowances provided for their sector, for their level of responsibility, for living in unhealthy conditions, for their medical skills, and for other social insurance covering funds for retirement, exhaustion, resignation, health care, and hardship similar to state cadres.

Expenditures for these allowances will be settled in accordance with the motto: The state and the people work together, the central and local administration work

together. That is, state, provincial, and district budgets will be used to pay for various allowances to public health cadres in villages and mountain villages where economic difficulty is prevalent; villages in the Central Highlands, coastal areas, and offshore islands; and villages in new economic zones during the first 3 years.

The cost-of-living and other allowances paid to public health cadres in the remaining mountain villages and villages in the midland and lowland areas shall be charged to the village funds. For villages encountering economic difficulties due to poor production or natural or enemy-caused calamities and consequently unable to cover public health expenditures, funds shall be appropriated from the state, provincial, district or precinct, municipal, and special zone budgets.

Depending on the specific local situation, the people's committees of provinces, municipalities, and special zones may allow villages, city wards, and towns to set up public health funds with contributions by the people and collectivized economic units, commissions derived from the sale of modern medicines, profits earned from the production and processing of traditional medicines, and fees charged for some health services. This shall be done under specific guidance of the ministries of public health and finance. These funds, which are placed under the management of the people's committees of villages, city wards, and towns, shall be used exclusively for public health work.

Along with receiving allowances paid from the district or provincial budgets, public health cadres at the hamlet level shall also earn work credits for the time spent doing public health work, like members of cooperatives and production collectives. In areas where there are no cooperatives, production collectives, and other collectivized economic units, the local people shall make contributions to pay health cadres at a rate equivalent to the fair daily wage there in accordance with the work system for semispecialized public health cadres working on a half-day basis.

This decision shall become effective 1 September 1987. All previous documents contradictory with this decision are null and void. The ministries of public health and finance, other ministries and sectors concerned, and people's committees of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government are responsible for executing this decision.

**Agricultural Production Statistics Reported**  
*BK220605 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1100 GMT 20 Aug 87

[Text] The General Statistics Department reported that as of 15 August provinces and cities in southern Vietnam had harvested more than 230,000 hectares of summer-fall rice — 30 percent of the cultivated area. Some localities were faced with low productivity due to the recent prolonged drought. Some northern provinces experienced waterlogging due to Typhoon No 2. In Binh

Tri Thien Province many summer-fall ricefields were submerged, while in Nghe Tinh Province 5,000 hectares were under water.

Localities throughout the country have planted almost 2 million hectares of 10th-month rice, 65.5 percent of the set plan norm or 96.8 percent of the corresponding period last year. Northern provinces and cities planted more than 1.2 million hectares, achieving 94.9 percent of their set plan norm or 3.2 percent more than the corresponding period last year. The 10th-month rice planting period for northern provinces has ended, and some provinces in the former Fourth Zone are now planting subsidiary food crops on their 10th-month ricefields. Southern provinces have planted more than 700,000 hectares, or only 40 percent of their plan norms, a relatively slow pace for planting. Moderate rainfalls as a result of Typhoon No 2 were reported in many localities, thus easing the current drought from Quang Nam-Da

Nang northward. A number of low-lying areas experienced waterlogging and are preparing to drain water in case of continued heavy downpours.

The Meteorological and Hydrological General Department reported that Typhoon No 3 may hit the provinces from Thanh Hoa northward. As a result, localities must promptly formulate plans to cope with the typhoon, while designing measures to drain water from low-lying areas to avoid waterlogging and to protect dikes and dams during the monsoon season.

It is noteworthy that the summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops are being ravaged by harmful insects because a sufficient amount of insecticide is not available. For this reason, localities must resort to rudimentary methods to cope with insects to minimize losses caused by them in the days ahead.



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